

THREE CENTS
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The Christian Science Publishing SocietyHOPEFUL OUTLOOK
IN RUSSO-POLISH
PEACE DISCUSSION

Conciliatory Attitude of Bolsheviks Noted by Poles—Negotiations to Be Resumed at Riga—Fighting Still Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—The Minsk peace negotiations have been terminated pending arrangements for a renewal of the conference in Riga. The Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dombki, chairman of the Polish peace delegation, arrived in Warsaw on August 31 and declared to representatives of the press that his return to Warsaw by no means signifies a rupture of negotiations and is only a temporary interruption because of the necessity for the Polish Government to consult the Polish Government on a series of subjects which will be discussed.

The president of the Russian delegation, who is returning to Moscow for instructions, explicitly states that the 15 points put forward by the Bolsheviks were in no way an ultimatum, but merely a basis for discussions, so that Mr. Dombki considers that the present Soviet attitude toward peace will facilitate discussions toward the conclusion of a just and durable peace with the least possible delay.

At the beginning of the Minsk negotiations, military members of the Soviet delegation showed open hostility towards the Poles, but later, owing to the influence of the Bolshevik civil authorities, the relations improved, and there is every hope that negotiations, which are now to be transferred to Riga, will be successful.

A message from Warsaw states the Bolshevik army has been completely defeated in a battle near Lemberg and repulsed beyond Brody, retreating in panic. A great number of prisoners and much war material are in the hands of the Poles. Lemberg is not in danger, now that General Budenny's cavalry has been defeated and annihilated. East of Lemberg, the Poles have thrown the Bolsheviks across the Gnila Lipa and the River Bug, while local actions elsewhere on the front have been successful. The report that Przemyśl was attacked is incorrect and it is evident that the town was confused with Przemyślany, where there has been fighting with Red troops.

A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué, dated September 2, states that, in the Brest-Litovsk region, 14 to 27 miles north of that town, Red troops have occupied a number of villages and have advanced up to the town of Brest-Litovsk. On August 29, the Bolsheviks occupied Zamosk.

In the Lemberg region, Red troops are holding up the attacks of the enemy, who have started to advance. In the Bucacz region, the enemy's troops have been flung back to the right bank of the River Dniester.

Apart from the military setbacks, the conditions of Soviet Russia are not improving, as crops in corn-producing provinces are reported to be a complete failure.

Britain's Reply

Mr. Balfour Continues Correspondence on Polish Militia Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—A British reply to the Soviet Russian communication renouncing the demand for the creation of a workers' militia in Poland, dated September 1, has been sent by Arthur T. Balfour to Leo Kamenef, the Bolshevik representative in London.

Mr. Balfour points out that George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, is in error in supposing that the British Government ever recognized the limitation of the Polish army to 50,000 men as a just condition of peace. It would not be considered, either by the British Government or the British people as sufficient ground for active intervention.

The note goes on to state that Mr. Tchitcherin's remark that the Soviet Government is astonished that the British Government should now disapprove of Poland being permitted to raise a supplementary armed force in the shape of a civil militia seems intended to disguise the true character of a diplomatic transaction, which certainly requires, though it has not yet received, an explanation from the Soviet Government.

No hint was given in the original communication to His Majesty's Government that a civil militia was to be selected from a particular class of population and that the choice of this class was to be imposed on the vanquished by its victorious enemy. The fact of this concealment is now apparently admitted, so that the British Parliament and country were in fact deceived. Why this was done may perhaps be conjectured, Mr. Tchitcherin's assumption that the British Government objected to a civil militia because it was to be composed of workmen is erroneous, as the objections would have been just as strong if it had to be composed of millionaires. In either case, an armed force enrolled from one class of the population only is not consistent with national independence, or even with the permanent maintenance of civil order.

Referring to Mr. Tchitcherin's com-

parison between the condition of the wage-earning population in Soviet Russia and Great Britain, Mr. Balfour, speaking for himself, says he may perhaps be permitted to observe that he never for one moment questioned the complete efficiency of Soviet methods for making rich men poor. It is in the more difficult and, in Mr. Balfour's view, more important task of making poor men richer that failure is to be feared.

Position of Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—The Polish military and political situation in the North is likely to become complicated on account of the clash with Lithuania over the Suwalki district, while in the South the Red troops have encountered a setback near Lemberg and General Wrangel has more than offset Mr. Trotsky's triumph in the Kuban district.

Concern was expressed in authoritative Lithuanian quarters to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday on account of the recent attacks by Poles on Lithuanian troops stationed at Suwalki and Augustovo. These two towns were occupied by Lithuanian troops during the Bolshevik advance at the request of the inhabitants, but there was a clear understanding that they would be handed back to Poland on demand. Considerable confusion has arisen in the past months owing to this district being at first ceded to Lithuania under treaty with the Soviet Russian Government.

On strong remonstrance by the Poles, the Informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that Lithuania had agreed to recognize this corner of the territory as Polish. When the Poles commenced their recent counter-offensive against the Bolshevik Army the Lithuanian Government presented a note to Warsaw proposing to establish a temporary demarcation line between the Polish and Lithuanian troops from Grabovo, Augustovo to Stablin. The Polish delegation arrived at Kovno almost simultaneously with the same object in view and to discuss military matters.

LABOR OPPOSED TO
INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Federation Announces Effort to Prevent Creation of Commission in Nebraska by Special State Election This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A determined effort will be made by the American Federation of Labor to prevent the State of Nebraska from creating, by means of a special election to be held on September 21, an industrial commission for the administering of laws relative to Labor disputes, it was announced here by officials of the federation yesterday.

The proposed amendment to create the industrial commission, patterned on the Court of Industrial Relations Act of Kansas, was submitted at the Nebraska constitutional convention which ended last March. Since it was not voted on at that time the question is to come up for settlement at the special election this month, when Labor leaders will make every effort to have it voted down, as evidenced by the actions of officials here.

The text of the proposal is as follows: "Laws may be enacted providing for the investigation, submission, and determination of controversies between employers and employees in any business or avocation affected with a public interest, and for the prevention of unfair business practices and unconscionable gains in any business or avocation affecting the public welfare. "An industrial commission may be created for the purpose of administering such laws, and appeals shall lie to the Supreme Court from the final orders and judgments of such commission."

The first move to defeat the amendment was made at the time of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Montreal, Quebec, June 7-19, when a resolution setting forth the objections to the establishment of such a commission from the viewpoint of Labor was presented before the convention.

The executive council is endeavoring to make the amendment a leading issue in the nonpartisan political campaign in Nebraska. This step appears to be in line with the avowed purpose of organized Labor in the present political campaign, to ignore party platforms as such, while centering attention upon the stand taken by political candidates relative to certain Labor questions, making the voice of Labor effective in politics by organized activity in each state.

The federation also made public a letter on the subject of the proposed amendment sent to the Nebraska state federation by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he called attention to the menace to the rights of Labor alleged to exist in the proposition, and proposed that the state federation should begin an intensive campaign to acquaint the people of Nebraska with the "vicious purposes" hidden in the proposed constitutional amendment.

CONFERENCE ON
JAPANESE ISSUE

Governor of California and Secretary of State Discuss Alien Land-Leasing Referendum and Diplomatic Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A conference was held at the State Department, yesterday, between Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Gov. W. D. Stephens of California, who came to Washington in connection with the serious agitation in his State due to anti-Japanese sentiment. At yesterday's conference at the department the California Governor endeavored to make clear the attitude of California toward the alien land-leasing referendum scheduled to be held on November 2 of this year.

Following the conference, Secretary Colby and Governor Stephens each expressed the conviction that the other was making a serious and determined effort to do "the right thing" and to arrive at a solution that would smooth over the international complications with Japan which the action of the State of California threatens to precipitate.

Governor Stephens, however, informed the Secretary of State that nothing could "legally" be done to prevent the holding of the referendum in which the citizens of California are to register their wishes regarding the amending of the state statutes to prevent the leasing of state land by Japanese.

Possible Resort to Moral Suasion

Secretary Colby admitted that from a legal standpoint the State Department was powerless to intervene. The intimation, however, was thrown out that the State Department might resort to moral suasion either to nullify the effect of the referendum through an appeal to the people of California or by a definite announcement of a satisfactory settlement of the question by diplomatic negotiation before the November election.

At the moment, however, Secretary Colby is endeavoring to reach an understanding with the Japanese Government such as will satisfy California and prevent action by that State which it is feared might disturb the international balance.

Position of California

Secretary Colby, it was learned, assured Governor Stephens that it was absolutely untrue that the informal conversations which are now in progress between the State Department and Ambassador Shidehara of Japan had taken up the question of granting full citizenship rights to all Japanese now in the United States in return for strict guarantees that no further immigrations to this country would be sought.

The people of California would absolutely repudiate such a contract, it was said. The assurance given by the Secretary of State that an understanding along these lines had never been discussed nor contemplated was interpreted by Governor Stephens as something calculated to smooth the aroused sentiment in California. He said it would be hard for the rest of the country to appreciate the attitude of California toward Japanese immigration and land-holding rights, and added that his tenure of office had convinced him that the rest of the country would not support the position of his State unless facts could be adduced to prove that the situation amounted to a "menace."

"I realized the statement in the rest of the country, so I waited until I had the facts. I have them now, and I am ready to act," Governor Stephens said after the conference.

Anglo-Japanese Compact

While the State Department for the moment is particularly devoting its attention to the "California phase" of the American-Japanese situation, it was learned that informal conversations have already taken place between this government and the governments of Great Britain and Japan in regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese compact.

Secretary Colby refused to disclose the particular phases of the agreement in which the State Department is interested itself. He said that he had not so far taken up the question of a more specific definition of Japan's claim of "special interest" in the Far East which Secretary Lansing took up with the signers of the Anglo-Japanese treaty during his term at the State Department.

It is known, however, that, when it comes to the renewal of the treaty, this particular phase of the question will be regarded as important from the point of view of the United States Government. There is no reason to believe that the attitude of this country toward the "special interest" claim of Japan has changed since Secretary Lansing outlined it before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the hearings on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

Japan's "Special Interest" Claim

At that time it was made abundantly clear that Japan's claim to interpret the phrase "special interest" used in the Lansing-Shidehara agreement as giving her the right to set up a Monroe doctrine in the Far East and particularly as regards China, would not be countenanced by this country. It is well known that one of Japan's great aims is to procure the acceptance of

such an interpretation by other nations.

That the United States means to repudiate this claim was proved recently when this country held out for months against the claim of "Special Interest" made by Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia during the discussions which led up to the formation of the international consortium for the financial relief of China.

UNION SUPPORT FOR
MINERS IN BRITAIN

Solid Front Presented by Labor in Coal Dispute Overthrows Government Hopes and May Lead to Different Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—After inquiring in authoritative quarters, the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to say definitely that the coal situation has both cleared and hardened as a result of the miners' federation conference in London on Thursday morning. The delegates, numbering 170, decided unanimously, and almost without discussion, that strike notices should be handed in at once. No other question was discussed, but there is a strong reason to believe that explicit assurance was given that the miners would have the solid support of railwaymen and transport workers if the government declined to move from its present attitude.

Unyielding Position

The subcommittee of the "Triple Alliance" has no intention whatever, under existing circumstances, of approaching the government. When Sir Robert Horne met the miners' executive, he said plainly, and without qualification, that the reply of the government to the miners' claim was final unless the executive had further arguments to offer or new proposals to advance. Since then he has said with equal emphasis that the government is only open to hear new proposals.

Both the miners' executive and the triple alliance are assuming that he means exactly what he says, and, as the miners adhere firmly to their original claim, they say that no question of an approach on their side can arise.

At the offices of the miners' federation, preparations for the organization of the strike have already begun, and this work will go steadily forward. It can only be repeated that the best hope of a peaceful solution lies in the intervention of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress. The miners do not really believe that the situation will drift into an actual strike without the resumption of negotiations, and if they secured a compromise on the basis of their dual claim, they would certainly not resort to independent action by the parliamentary committee.

Congress Next Week

The only question now is whether the committee will act before or after discussion by the congress at Portsmouth next week. The probability is that they will wait for the discussion and the miners have no doubt deferred the expiration of the notices until September 25 in order to allow ample time for consultations with the government.

The Board of Trade has been counting on divisions in the ranks of the miners and on the great outburst of feeling amongst other trade unionists against the miners. Neither expectation has been realized, and it is expected that, when the miners and the triple alliance leaders have explained their case, the government may think it a better policy to assume a less rigid attitude. Triple alliance leaders believe that, failing a change of this kind, the outlook is gloomy indeed.

The triple alliance would not decide its own active policy until the strike stage was actually reached. In that case a large proportion of its members would be thrown out of work within a few days and the question of calling out the remainder without notice would be decided solely according to circumstances of the moment. At present, the subcommittee of the alliance is preparing propaganda material in support of the miners.

The Political Outlook

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—The menace of a national coal strike has revived political speculation in the vacation season. Rumors were afloat on Thursday night that Mr. Lloyd George will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country if the miners carry out their threat. Political clubs are all agog, or at least as lively in speculation as they can be when politicians are anywhere but in London, and in some of the constituencies inquiries are on foot for likely candidates.

These are signs of the way in which political professionals in London and elsewhere read the mind of the Prime Minister, but the situation must develop further before any public move can be made. There are three weeks to run before the miners' ultimatum expires, and during this interval the force of public opinion will probably be mobilized against the strike. As things stand, a general election would do little more than give the Coalition Government a new lease of existence with the coal problem still unsolved.

PROTESTS AGAINST
MEXICANS BASELESS

Temporary Admission of Workers Found Beneficial to Them and to the United States, Says Report of Investigators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Protests having been filed in the Department of Labor and presented to the House Immigration Committee against the issuance of orders admitting temporarily Mexican laborers for agricultural employment, the Secretary of Labor appointed Grant Hamilton and A. L. Faulkner investigators to conduct a survey of the labor conditions obtaining as a result of those orders. They were informed that the three paramount phases of the situation were:

First, surplussage of labor; second, the allegation that a large percentage of Mexican people coming into the states for agricultural purposes drift into the city and go into competition with wage workers there; third, it is claimed that the necessity for the temporary admission of Mexicans for agricultural purposes was of first importance to the agricultural industry of the border states because of the inability to obtain the necessary help to plant and harvest crops. The bureau granted temporary admission of this class of labor, realizing that any impairment of the supply of food brought about through any cause "would affect the workers" and all our people and would be reflected in the cost of living."

Investigators' Conclusions

A report has just been made by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Faulkner in which the following conclusions are reached: "That protests filed against the admission of Mexican labor under the exceptions could not be substantiated by facts."

"That, though the restrictions on the southern border were even more lax than they are under the exceptions, no detrimental economic situation would be presented."

"That our investigation proves beyond a reasonable doubt that white men are averse to accepting, and refuse to accept (as they have the right to do), employment as unskilled cotton laborers, except, perhaps, where that employment is within the limits of towns or cities."

"That at the time this report is submitted the employment offices in all of the western states visited are unable to supply the demand for common labor."

"That wages paid and conditions provided for common labor, while perhaps in many instances not ideal, yet present a vast improvement over the period preceding the war."

"That our investigation disclosed the fact that Mexicans are not displacing white laborers in any appreciable degree."

"While we find that admission of Mexicans under the exceptions has thus far been necessary and beneficial both to them and to the United States, we respectfully suggest, as a safeguard against any possible undesirable development through continuance of this policy, not only adequate federal supervision of the border, but inspection of employment to insure the establishment and maintenance of proper working and living conditions."

Ten States Visited

The investigators visited 10 western states, selecting the cities that formed the gateway through which the Mexican laborers passed and those adjacent to the communities where the Mexicans were employed. This route covered the territory where the bulk of western farm products are grown and the larger portion of the sugar beet district.

"The urgency for the production of

sugar has resulted in a largely increased acreage and a consequent increased demand for labor," says the report. "The sugar companies in executing contracts with the farmers generally now agree to provide the labor necessary for cultivation. In one beet growing district about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The resident laborers number approximately 2000. According to the ratio of one laborer to 10 acres this district must be provided with 5000 additional laborers to cultivate and convert the crop into sugar. This necessity for additional labor is illustrative of the general situation in the beet belt with variations based on locality and other conditions."

Reverting to the wage problem, it was found that remuneration of labor in what is known as the low-wage section of the south had appreciably risen over the pre-war standard.

During 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, 40,700 Mexican laborers were imported into the United States; 19,604 are now employed; 12,800 have been returned, and 8070 deserted.

SIGNIFICANT ACT BY
PEACE COMMISSION

Announcement That Reparations Commission Will Resume Its Authority Regarding Treaty Is an Important New Factor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from an exceptionally reliable source that the Reparations Commission is about to take the definite step of calling on Germany to issue bonds promised under the Treaty. These bonds, amounting to 60,000,000,000 marks in gold, were to have been issued forthwith, and after many conferences, at which the Reparations Commission, and the Treaty itself, seemed to be superseded, the commission now wishes to reassert its authority and revert to the strict letter of the Treaty.

There are, according to the terms of the Treaty, various deductions and modifications to be made, and these considerations are now being examined, with the result that the amount to be claimed may be reduced. In general, however, it is agreed, according to the informant, to obtain the bonds, and an announcement on the subject may be expected in a few days.

Does this course mean abandonment of the policy of Spa? It is not believed that there is any fundamental alteration of the policy hitherto pursued, and the demand for fulfillment of these treaty clauses is without prejudice to the subsequent decisions of Geneva or Brussels.

"Although it is contended that there is no new orientation, it freely suggested that both the Brussels and the Geneva meetings should be made more or less contingent on the German response, and there is a strong anticipation that both conferences will be postponed."

At Brussels, the chief business is expected to be the discovery of a method of mobilizing the money guaranteed by bonds, and at Geneva, the fixation of the total indemnity. But it is obvious that a revival of the powers of the Reparations Commission, which has always claimed to be the supreme authority, and which alone should make this section of the treaty respected, seems to indicate some fluctuation of opinion on the part of the allied governments.

FRANCE EXPELS SINN FEINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France (Friday).—The French Government has ordered Gavan Duffy, an envoy of the "Sinn Fein Republic," to leave France within 24 hours.

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CHALLENGE ISSUED
TO MANAGERS OF
STEEL COMPANIES

Interchurch World Movement Investigators Demand Reply to Report on Industry, Other Than Charge of Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the month since the publication of its report on the steel strike the commission of inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement has waited patiently for the public reply of the steel companies. In an open letter to the managers of the steel industry, the commission now says:

"It is astonishing, though understandable, that not one statistical or analytical reply from the criticized managers of the industry has been put forth to challenge the report. Gentlemen of the steel industry, can you answer the Nation with anything less than detailed, reasoned discussion of the facts disclosed and with action thereon? We found among you, especially among the 'independents,' not a few who professed repugnance to 'no conference control' and the means used to maintain the corporation's system. For reasons concerning the corporation they professed themselves unable to speak out. Are cold facts on an actually existent autocracy to be met forever by trite fears of another, non-existing autocracy, or by talk of 'wonderful' progress, when the hours in the industry are longer now than 10 years ago? Are blacklists and spy-systems the industry's pride? Face the facts."

The Corporation's Position

"The corporation's position has been quoted to the commission since publication of the report as follows:

"The Iron Age is talking for us. It tells what we found out long ago, that a lot of Reds made that report." The commission recalls that E. H. Gary unfortunately sailed for Europe within a few days of the report. His secretary when asked for the corporation

evidence, and as to detailed discussion of the commission or its report, it had one paragraph.

Spy Work Alleged

The commission points out that "recently some interest has been manifest in plain envelopes to newspapers throughout the country a circular reprinting an article from a manufacturer's organ attacking the Interchurch Movement as radical. The article, which may be the 'evidence' referred to, follows the line of the old material furnished by spies, as recorded in the steel report, and adds another document from a spy. The 'events' revealed in the new document, however, never 'took place.' Then the commission says:

"Gentlemen, this is not the reply from the industry which public opinion seems to expect, as far as public opinion can be judged by newspaper comment. Classification of the first 11 newspaper clippings received (disregarding Labor papers, trade journals and denominational and weekly periodicals) discloses news columns (judged by headlines and general treatment) favorable to the report 49, unfavorable 10, neutral 14; editorials favorable 36, neutral 4, unfavorable 8 (largely financial journals).

"Examination of later clippings apparently increases heavily the proportion of favorable comment."

European Comment

The commission then gives examples of favorable comment from the New York World, the New York Tribune, the Springfield Republican, The Christian Science Monitor and The Portland Oregonian. It points out that European comment is not lacking. Under the caption, "A fearless strike investigation," The Manchester Guardian says: "The struggle to establish collective bargaining in the steel industry is by far the greatest industrial conflict of this generation in America. The policy of Judge Gary is reactionary beyond the understanding of British manufacturers. All students of labor conditions would agree that what is known as Garyism is the greatest breeder of disorder in American life today. This report of the churchmen sustains the belief with overwhelming detail."

"In the face of such demands," asks the commission, "do the industry's managers really consider that remarks about 'Reds' and 'bias' constitute an adequate answer to the steel report? Is it being 'Socialistically inclined' to analyze statistics from steel companies and collect data from hundreds of steel workers? Can the report be painted red because it dissects the records of the strike committee? Do you agree with The New York Times, which declared, as did your latest article, that 'the workers were happy and contented,' and assailed the report, and which has now gone a step farther in a column editorial? Is it your conception that 'industrial democracy' is Socialism or Bolshevism? Is it the conception of the steel industry that the system of control called 'arbitrary' by Mr. Gary is the only possible kind not liable to charges of redness?"

END OF BRESLAU AFFAIR INDICATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The reasonableness of the French note to Germany demanding satisfaction for the recent outrage to the French consulate at Breslau is generally admitted, and an early solution of the question is expected. Liberal newspapers, such as the "Berliner Tageblatt," and Socialist organs, like the "Vorwärts," approve of the terms of the note, which, while obviously causing humiliation for Germany, was justified by the scandalous nature of the Breslau outrage.

The statement of the French Government that it wishes to live in peace and harmony with Germany is especially welcomed. Junker and Pan-German newspapers, whose constant incitations to the public are mainly responsible for the insults to the French officers in Germany, are, of course, a storm of protest against what they call the outrageous humiliation to German pride which, they declare, the note constitutes. Happily, as indicated, the general public does not share that standpoint.

NEW YORK TRANSIT WORKERS NEGOTIATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—A number of Brooklyn Rapid Transit system strikers returned to work yesterday. The men are considering the offer of Judge Julius M. Mayer, who agrees to give them an 8 per cent wage increase if they return at once. This, however, does not apply to the men responsible for the present situation. He offers to restore seniority and other privileges and to grant the right of collective bargaining, though not through the present union.

AMERICAN COLLIER BOUND FOR RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—An American collier has passed Vardø en route for Soviet Russian ports in the White Sea. Two other steamers are expected in Archangel, where they will load timber.

JAPAN'S NEW ENVOY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The new Japanese Ambassador Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, who is to succeed Viscount Suteki Chinda as Japanese Ambassador at the Court of St. James, arrived at Marseilles on board the Iko Maru on Thursday. The Ambassador is expected to arrive in London on Saturday.

POLISH NOTE HELD NOT SATISFACTORY

Further Representations to Warsaw Likely to Be Made by the United States in Regard to Russian Territorial Integrity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the publication of the correspondence between Washington and Warsaw on the Russo-Polish situation, and particularly regarding the attitude of Poland on the relations toward Russia stated by the American Government, the view taken here yesterday is that the question is still open, and that Poland's refusal to limit military commitments would lead to further discussions between the two governments.

The State Department, it was said, is not inclined to demand that Poland undertake the impossible, and is not so much concerned over the important line within which the Polish troops should be confined, as it is over the general axiom that there should not be an aggressive campaign against Russia.

But it is noted as significant that in its reply, published yesterday, nothing in the latest Polish note indicates that that government is willing at the moment to give guarantees that her troops will be withdrawn within the lines fixed by the Peace Conference as soon as the present military emergency, which, it is said, necessitates a free hand, is over. Instead of such a declaration, the Polish statement speaks, it was noted, of "economic necessity" and "mutual concessions."

In President Wilson's Hands

Thus, while the Department of State is not disposed to ask Warsaw to endanger the national safety through inadequate military dispositions, it is practically certain that a request will be forwarded to Warsaw for a clearer enunciation than has been forthcoming of the attitude of that government toward the policy promulgated by the United States. The matter, for the moment, it is understood, is in the hands of President Wilson, who is essentially responsible for the Russian policy of this government.

Inconsistency in Poland's Policy

Too much stress, it was said, has been laid on the admonition of the Department of State that Poland should not go beyond the Curzon-Polk line as laid down by the Peace Conference. Such emphasis is calculated to obscure the American position, it was stated. What this country demands is that the cloak of military necessity be not used by the Warsaw Government as a pretext for territorial acquisition at the expense of Russia.

It is pointed out, after a study of Poland's reply, that the records reveal an inconsistency in Poland's policy, as defined to this government. The Warsaw Foreign Office asserts that Poland is fighting Bolshevism and not Russia, but it is recalled that the military campaign carried on against Kiev was called with a definite sense of creating an independent Ukraine out of Russian territory and without the consent of the Russian people.

Act Hostile to Russia

It is also recalled that after the formation of plans for the seizure of Kiev, but before the Kiev defensive was opened, in their peace demands upon the Bolsheviks, presented in March, 1920, and which were rejected by the Bolsheviks, the Poles insisted that Russia should renounce her sovereignty in all the territories situated to the west of the old Polish boundaries of 1772 and allow Poland to decide the fate of these territories in agreement with the local population, thus excluding altogether Russia's participation in the settlement of these questions. This action was considered by democratic and liberal Russians as well as by the Bolsheviks and the American government as an act hostile not only to the Bolsheviks, but to Russia as well.

Because of discussions on "vague lines," this larger aspect of the fact has not been generally taken into account. There has always been a strong feeling in Washington that Poland is none too ready to accept the Curzon-Polk line as the permanent boundary; that, in fact, the ambition of that government stretches much beyond that line, and it is therefore concluded that the warning of the American government was addressed in a measure to this known ambition which some believe to amount to a definite policy on the part of Warsaw.

Possible Cloak for Aggression

The apprehension is that military requirements may be the cloak for aggression which might prove a violation of the policy toward Russia enunciated by President Wilson and which was calculated to reassure the Russian masses that their territory was safe pending the time of social and political regeneration of the former Slav empire. Officials here, it is known, feel that a refusal by Poland to accept the policy laid down would lessen the influence of the United States not only in western and middle Europe, but in Siberia and the Far East, where the United States is in-

sisting that Japan observe the same attitude toward Russian territory that Poland has been admonished to take. In the circumstances it is probable that further representations to Warsaw will be made. The United States Government is not disposed to ask that Poland endanger its military position with reference to the Soviets. While manifestly this country could not definitely tell Poland to limit its commitments, it is believed that its position that Poland undertake to observe the State Department's formula regarding Russian integrity; but present military considerations may lead the United States to shift its ground for the moment. Such a shifting, it is believed, could be accomplished without a sacrifice of general policy, as this country could demand that Poland make a definite declaration renouncing territorial ambitions in Russia proper and at the same time give guarantees to withdraw her armies as soon as the alleged military danger is circumvented.

GERMAN DELIVERY OF COAL TO FRANCE

More Than Tonnage Required by Agreement Received, Though Possibility of Later Deliveries Being Smaller Is Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Belgian Premier, Leon Delcroix, has arrived at Paris, where he will hold conversations with Alexander Millerand, the Premier, respecting the policy to be pursued by the two governments in common. There are still minor points to clear up before the Franco-Belgian military accord becomes operative, but Mr. Delcroix's visit has reference to other matters, and may be regarded as an attempt of the two statesmen to come to an agreement before Mr. Millerand's meeting with John Gollitti, the Italian Premier, at Aix-les-Bains next week.

There is some effort being made to bring England into a military pact, but there is considerable opposition to be overcome. According to present belief in Paris, Mr. Lloyd George will not be present at Aix-les-Bains.

Satisfaction is felt with the report of Yves Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, at the Cabinet meeting this morning, where it was stated that Germany has kept her promise to deliver the amount of coal stipulated at Spa. From August 1 to August 28, there was delivered 1,537,000 tons from the Ruhr. If there is added the deliveries of the three last days of the month, the total certainly is more than 1,600,000 tons, whereas the amount attributed to France at Spa was 1,550,000.

It is understood, however, that Germany is about to inform France that the incidents of Upper Silesia have created difficulties, and that it may not be possible to continue deliveries on the same scale. Should Germany not carry out the promise, there seems no doubt that the Ruhr will be occupied by the French troops. In spite of the good beginning, the occupation is a distinct possibility of the near future.

Public opinion is placated by the German decision to make excuses and fulfill the reparation demands in re- spect of the Breslau affair. There is nevertheless much curiosity concerning the comments of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a Parliamentary commission, about which secrecy is preserved.

Another diplomatic visitor to Paris is Ladislav Grabski, the Finance Minister of Poland, who desires to establish closer economic relations with France. The arrangements which are being made are intended to complete the political and military relations which already exist between Poland and the entente. Special importance is attached to the exportations from Poland of sugar and oil.

There is being woven at Paris a complicated and many-stranded scheme of arrangements and relationships.

GREEK TROOPS REPORT ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Greek legation informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the following official communiqué, issued on September 1 by the General Headquarters of the Greek army, has been received:

"On August 30 an enemy force, comprising about 2000 men, with two pieces of mountain artillery and two pieces of heavy artillery, opened fire from heights to the north of Damakios, 30 kilometers to the east of Brusa, discharging 200 shells on our vanguard. Our losses amount to four privates wounded.

"Our troops, after having occupied Ushak, have continued their advance towards Tzantzis and have occupied Yenikeli and Khan, meeting with feeble resistance from the enemy's rearguard. One more piece of artillery has fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners taken during the operations at Ushak amounts to 400."

POLES CONTINUE ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Friday)—French diplomatic circles learn that the Poles have advanced 12 miles beyond Suwalki. Now that the military situation is extremely good for the Poles, and the Bolsheviks have agreed to transport the peace negotiations to Riga, it is believed that a genuine attempt will be made to arrive at an understanding with Russia.

LAWYERS' SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Judge Wadhams of New York Tells the Canadian Bar Association That "the United States Will Be in the League"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The three days' deliberations of the Canadian Bar Association, which closed last evening, have been characterized by the inter- change of expressions of good will between the Anglo-Saxon representatives from Canada, the United States and Great Britain. They have been highly significant in the way of cementing friendship between the English-speaking peoples.

On Thursday evening, Judge Wadhams of New York delivered an address on the League of Nations. "The United States," he declared, "will be in the league, and that readily. We are glad that you are in the league, for you know the ways of peace; you have lived them with us, across the border that demarcated our several responsibilities, but was no barrier to our mutual friendship. By 1000 miles of water without a battleship, by 2000 miles of forest, hill, and plain without a fort, by 100 years of peace, we have shown the way, the way the League has agreed upon, the way of the limitation of rival armament, by mutual consent, and the pooling of the forces of all to guarantee of the law of peace."

"I believe in the League of Nations," declared H. B. Macfarland of Washington, who for 15 years was president of the British Columbia mission, yesterday afternoon. "But I do not see any reason for becoming excited about it. The fact is that we are of the same human nature in the United States as in Canada and Great Britain."

"Among men of good-will there can be no difference about this or any other subject. We are equally high-minded, equally altruistic, equally conscious of our duty toward mankind. We are of a like mind with you, we are of the same stock. We are the same people exactly, let that be an answer to every demagogue who would find differences between us."

Mr. Taft Speaks

In the course of an after-dinner address last evening Mr. Taft dealt at length with the adoption of British law by the United States. "With that bond between England, Canada and America," he declared, "that knowledge of where we got our bath of liberty, do you suppose that bond can be lightly broken? We are all temperamental, all affected by tradition, and I can say to you, do not regard the superficial wind that plays every little while, none knowing whence it cometh or whither it goeth, but know that the heart of our people beats with loyalty to the mother country, from which it has derived the fundamental principles of equity, freedom, and the administration of justice."

Speech by Sir R. Borden

"Whatever opposition one may have to the manner in which a great idea was carried out in Paris during the days following the armistice," declared Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, "nobody can withhold support of it, having regard to the purpose embodied in the pact. And I venture to think that, in that society of nations known as the British Empire, may be found an example which may assist in guiding the methods by which a world-wide society may be carried out and based for the future." Sir Robert regretted that too little time was spent by the statesmen and journalists of Great Britain in considering the problems as the government of the Balkans, for instance. Imperial relations were to be discussed at an imperial conference next summer.

"I am perfectly willing here and now," he declared, "to express the conviction that no sufficient preparation has been made, or can in that time be made, for an adequate consideration of such a subject involving, as it does, the destiny of all the nations of the Empire. I hope the problem will not be undertaken without the gravest consideration, and without analyzing the elements of public opinion on which those relations only, can be securely based."

FARMERS CONDEMN INCREASE IN RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

GAINESVILLE, Florida—That the recent award granted to the railroad employees of the United States is on a par with the acts of the "whiskered Reds of Russia," and that the increase in freight rates caused by that award is an imposition on the public and on

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

BIJOU THEATRE, 46th St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A NEW COMEDY

"The Charm School"

By Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton. SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ROBERT COURTENIDGE Presents The Latest London Comedy Hit!

"PADDY the Next Best Thing" With a Notable New York Cast

the fruit and vegetable growers especially, is the substance of a public letter issued by a special committee of the Gainesville Farmers Union, No. 118, of this city. Congress is called upon to repay the farmers for all losses occasioned by railroad strikes previous to the granting of the award and to punish the strikers, who "should be serving jail sentences in place of being granted an increase in salary."

DANZIG SUSPECTS GERMAN MILITARISTS

London Times News Service.

DANZIG (September 2)—A strong feeling is growing among the independent and majority Socialists and also the Polish members of the Danzig constituent assembly against the Sicherheitswehr and the Deutsche Nationalen and Dr. Sahn, who were called at a sitting yesterday exponents of the Berlin reactionary policy of preventing Danzig from becoming a prosperous Free State and driving the state against its interests into antagonism with Poland.

An independent member, Mr. Reube, declared that Major Wagner and Major Jahn, leaders of the Sicherheitswehr, were Prussian militarists who agitated for open war with Poland last year. Guns, minethrowers, flamethrowers were not necessary for the Sicherheitswehr and were only making the Danzig workers suspicious.

Another independent member, Mr. Mau exposed the existence of a conspiracy of all the German military circles to keep up more troops than the treaty allowed and declared that the Danzig Sicherheitswehr was necessary for the German militarists as constituting a link between East Prussia and Germany.

It is believed that the decision of the Danzig dockers yesterday to unload munitions and dispatch all transport to Poland to be sufficient proof of the workers' conviction that their salvation is employment only to be secured by traffic with Poland.

Dr. Sahn probably foreseeing that the Sicherheitswehr must go, has proposed to combine the Sicherheitswehr with the Blue police. This is a great danger as the Blue police who are in the minority will be overruled. Dr. Sahn in the National Assembly emphasized his cooperation with Sir Reginald Tower and General Haking.

As throwing the responsibility for re- as torning the responsibility for re- actionary measures on the High Commissioner.

ARGENTINE BAN ON SALE OF ASPIRIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine Government has issued a decree prohibiting the unrestricted sale of aspirin to the public after six months from the date of the decree. The decree recites at some length the harm that has been done by the widespread use of this and similar drugs and prohibits the introduction of any future date of new marks of aspirin or similar substances. It provides that brands already known here may be sold for six months, after which date they may be distributed only on prescription.

BRAZILIAN MONEY SITUATION

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Financial conditions in Brazil have become so serious and exchange rates so erratic that North American banks and merchants are refusing further credits to Brazilian concerns until the situation improves, according to speakers at a meeting yesterday of the semi-official commercial association.

AUSTRIA AND THE REDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Minister of Justice has refused to extradite members of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in Austria, because Austria had entered into an agreement with the Hungarian Red Government concerning their place of exile.

FARM ORGANIZATION CONVENTION CLOSES

National Board Indorses Action of Secretary of Agriculture in Forbidding Increase in Live-Stock Shipment Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The National Board of Farm Organization at its closing session here yesterday endorsed the position of Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, in forbidding the licensed live-stock commission firms in the large market centers to put into effect their recent 30 per cent increase in charges for handling single-ownership car-lot shipments of live stock. The board decided to employ counsel to assist Mr. Meredith in his battle to prevent the advance.

Revision of tariff legislation to include a protective duty on vegetable oils "and other raw commodities when their free importation acts adversely to the interests of American firms" was among the recommendations of the board.

Adequate appropriations to provide for the office of delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and for "efficient administration of the Department of Agriculture in cost-finding investigation of farm production," also were urged.

Strengthening of the farm loan system so that it will become possible for the farm tenant to become a farm owner and a declaration favoring the farm loan system were approved. In direct repudiation of the announcement Wednesday that the organization planned formation of a gigantic pool to control wheat from the producer to the consumers' table, officials issued a statement saying such a project is the antithesis of the organization's principal object. They added that a man who authorized the announcement is not connected officially with the board.

Demand for the removal of all restrictions and discriminations preventing the formation of consumers or producers cooperative associations were made.

The board also went on record as favoring complete uniformity in treatment of cooperative marketing organizations of farmers engaged in interstate commerce. Another resolution favored "the repealing of laws restricting the rights of free speech, free press and peaceful assemblage and the restoration to the people of these fundamental rights."

PREMIER TO LEAVE LUCERNE NEXT WEEK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, will leave Lucerne at the beginning of next week on his return to London. Representatives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations arrived here on Thursday from London in connection with the disposal of the Hotel National, which is to be the headquarters of the league. Preparations for their installation, together with telegraphic and telephonic arrangements, are actively in progress.

SUGAR AT 10 CENTS A POUND FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sugar is now retailing in some sections of Chicago at 15½ cents a pound, with indications that the price will drop still further soon. According to Russell J. Poole, director of the city bureau of foods, markets, and dairy products, sugar is now very plentiful and will continue to be so.

He says that the foreign market has not been buying sugar, which, with

a break in the market caused by the calling in of loans on sugar by the Federal Reserve banks, has resulted in a surplus here.

"The present beet crop will be from 30 to 40 per cent larger than any crop ever before produced in this country," he said. "California is now grinding sugar, and Colorado, Utah, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio will begin grinding in October. The new Cuban crop will be harvested in December and it is estimated at 4,000,000 tons, or two or three times as large as the crop of 1914. Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan refiners are now contracting with the farmers for their beets at \$11 to \$12 per ton, which means 10 cent sugar."

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN SPANISH CABINET

London Times News Service.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (Wednesday)—The new Cabinet is but a reconstruction of the Datist Cabinet, in which other Conservative branches are unrepresented, and which presumably must encounter the same difficulties in Parliament if it ever faces that assembly. The press is generally of opinion that the new Cabinet is of a stop-gap character, unless Edward Dato, the Premier, can reckon on a decree dissolving the Cortes.

The two most immediate problems the government has to face are measures to be taken to restrict Syndicalist excesses, and a decision about railway tariffs.

Therefore, by dropping Francis Bergamini, Minister of the Interior, and Emilio Ortuno, the first of whom was inclined to temporize with the workmen's societies, and the second of whom was strongly opposed to concessions to the railway companies, it would seem that Mr. Dato is prepared to adopt a firmer attitude toward Syndicalism and to favor concessions to the railway companies.

SERIOUS INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Federation of Metal Workers declared a general lockout throughout the whole country on Thursday. Naples men have occupied their factories, but from Milan comes a report that the workers are quiet and are proceeding as usual. Genoa workmen have become riotous, and shots have been fired. One workman was killed and seven injured. Metal workers at Genoa have taken possession of several factories, and troops are arriving constantly in the town to deal with the situation. In other places all is quiet.

SPACE-BASIS PAYMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The space-basis system governing payments to electric railways for transportation of mail was established yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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SCHOOL DAYS

Happy days, too.
Something new to see and to learn.
Enthusiasm—expectancy—progress.


All of which is not far removed from an institution that provides the necessary things.

There is new clothing to be had; and new shoes; and new books; and many incidentals that are called for here and there from day to day.

Wanamaker's is a school in itself. It learns from the world's master craftsmen; and it teaches all who want to know what the world is producing.

And as the Autumn days approach, and these two buildings gradually fill with fresh, new merchandise, we think of the great lesson of love.

None of these things could be here without it.



MALLORY HATS

In these uncertain times it is wise to stick to the hat that has been noted for high quality at a sensible price for nearly one hundred years.

New Fall Styles now on Sale Everywhere

THE MALLORY HAT CO.
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"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random."

A Confession

The polite reader has without much doubt often noted and admired the easy precision of these random notes, their firm yet pliant style, the deep reading that enriches them and the deeper learning that informs them. He has observed as well (while I am about it) the wide spirit of tolerance that pervades them and the patience, kindness and charity that breathes in their every word. All this may be, and it is so for the purposes of this paper, all this and more, and yet you can have no idea whatever of the tremendous labor involved in their construction. Dickens' journalist who went to the Encyclopedia and read the article on "China" and that on "Metaphysics" and then combined them in an article of his own, was the veriest novice and an illiterate bungler. What would you think, reader, of your Random Writer, reading the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Oxford Dictionary and Huskisson's Speeches through every week merely to keep his hand in for your delectation and improvement? You would think that it was a fearful waste of time, if it ever happened, and apart from that a most improbable story. Well, reader, I think so too, but as a matter of fact, there's a lot of reading boiled down to make a paragraph or two for your delectation—I hope that you are delighted, you know, and if you are not, you ought to be. Now, then, this leads us gracefully to the confession, which I shall proceed to make below.

You must know, then, that without an exception the gentlemen that write for the newspapers are the most industrious as well as the most virtuous set of men in the world. I say nothing of the ladies of the same profession because we have suffrage now and the ladies can break their long silence and speak for themselves, but that they possess these qualities goes without saying. The writer for the newspapers likes nothing so much as working very hard, the pay being a matter of indifference, and he is exuberantly virtuous in the matter of colons and the aortic subjunctive.

You know the editor, the man with the mauve tie and the yellow boots that my friend, the Rambler, writes about? Well, he is the grandson of Dickens' hero of the article on Chinese Metaphysics and very proud he is of the fact. He is drawing a settlement with remunerations over in many ingenious and pleasant ways, and this being so I must tell you that there are moments when our industry abates something and our goose quills droop, not because we love you less, but because we are just bored with covering white paper with black ink. This is in a measure a figure, for there are many well meaning writers who use a typewriter and typewriter's ink is scarcely ever black.

It is thus, the weather is beautiful, the sun resplends in the sky, the little birds are singing excellently, you have had a good breakfast and you have to do your column. "Well," says the youthful and inexperienced reader, "where does the difficulty find itself? This is simple enough; just sit down and do your column." Exactly, just sit down and do your column, add but another pillar to the temple of literature, write beautifully, amusingly and much, and all will be well.

Tickle, you talk easily, but I would like to see you the same task under the above mentioned conditions, though I would not under any circumstances read what you wrote. Ah, no! For have you not, young sir, friends of your youth with whom you would like to play a round of the royal and ancient game? I know you have. Would you not admire to put on your breeches and your stout boots and take a good ten-mile walk? I hope you would, though you probably prefer to waste the time in an automobile. Would you not like to jump into your faithful and battered dory and with the wind whipping your face and occasional spray slapping the thwarts, go sailing in old clothes? The generous blush of admiration already mantles your cheek. You know you would like it and small blame to you. If you like books, would you not like to sprawl in a hammock and read Anatole France or Daniel Webster's state papers or one of Mr. Kipling's books or Mr. William Paton Ker's inaugural lecture in "The Art of Poetry"? I hope so, and touching this last, he quotes a very good saying from the letters of Dr. Johnson, "The great matter of clearness, which is beautiful, even in a poet."

Neither do I think that a good piece of Poesie which Homer, Virgil, Ovid, Petrarch, Barts, Rousard, Boscan, Catraccio (if they were alive and had that language) could but understand and reach the sense of the writer."

If you have the somewhat prevalent

idea that what is cloudy and odd has a peculiar and subtle value and that it is unintelligible it is more subtly and peculiarly valuable still, you might copy what Drummond says and when it comes upon you, you might read it carefully and in an humble spirit.

Now then, if you have any imagination, you have taken some faint hint of the terrific temptation to which are subjected the brothers of the goose quill. And having once taken this to heart, can you enough respect and praise them, that is, those who have some small reverence for the art of English prose writing? Of course you cannot and the fact does you every credit—though sometimes you are a little slow about showing it. The fact is that once in a while a man grows bored with his work, not with working, for that would mean that he had not the sense to enjoy the savor of things. But he feels once in a while that he has rather not do a particular stint of a particular kind and quality on a particular day and would much prefer to kick up his heels, but this again is but an innocent figure. You must remember, too, that the writer grows bored with his readers, just as his readers grow bored with him; but these two things not over much, for they must in the spirit of fellowship suffer each other; if gladly it can be, so much the better. I shudder to think how often and how desperately I have wished to draw my pay and do no work for it, an amiable weakness, to be sure, and displayed by not a few, but inexpressibly mortifying to the source of the picturesque name of "canaries"; or it ought to be.

As I intimated above, the day may be fine, the clear water is lapping at the wharf, you can see some strange ruffian in a pair of fresh, white ducks preparing to go out and have a howling good time of it, and you waver. This is not a pun, it is purely unintentional, but you do waver. You do not wish to sit at your desk and write about the Battle of the Marne or folk lore, you do not wish to wade through endless articles on subjects that will keep till the cool weather, you do not wish to write at all, and with a faint, wan loathing you regard all editors, with or without mauve ties, and you have no use for readers. Who are they? Mere specks and dots, anonymous jellyfishes that float into newspapers, mere ignoramuses or mere pedants, mere anything that fits your mood.

But this terrible state of mind does not last long, because you know that work is really the greatest pleasure, or one of the greatest, and its neglect exacts sharp retribution, and furthermore it is more inexorable than the fates in forcing you to make up for lost time. So really, the newspaper writer with 12 and 15 hours a day of happy toil, is the merriest guy in the world. Hark to the sweet antiphony of his happiness as he sits at his desk and the beautiful, wayward children of his genius display themselves upon the happy page. A column? Bless you, a baker's dozen if you like, and all one crackling sparkle of wisdom, learning, humor and adornment. The editor carols to the writer, the writer carols back, the reporters trot light some catches and the composers do sarabands and cancoentes, while the Mergenthaler clinks with neat precision. All the same, I object to working when I do not wish to work.

J. H. S.

THE CLEANING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a kitkat portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Mackenzie who went out to northwest Canada as a boy scout after Canada had been won by England on the Heights of Abraham and made his tremendous journeys from the Athabaska fur trading stations, first down his own Mackenzie River to the Arctic Sea and then over the unconquered Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast.

It did not look a very interesting portrait, nothing beyond the average at all. It was dingy to a degree, there were three holes through it, one in the head, and its whole appearance spoke of garrets and ill usage and hinted at targets for small boys with catapults and bows and arrows. It was horribly dirty. I wet my handkerchief and rubbed at the cheek. The result fairly frightened me for a moment; so much came off that I thought I must be rubbing away the color and would arrive at the bare canvas, but nothing came away on the handkerchief but dirt, and the spot of clean paint shone like a pearl. It was obviously a job for the cleaner. There was old varnish to be removed, a new lining to the frail old canvas was imperative, the white neckcloth looked as if it had been plastered with orange shellac and the light in the eyes was quenched altogether.

So the portrait went away and I forgot all about it. Then one day it returned and the foreman brought it in for me to see. He was stirred to the depths for he was an artist in his way and a good job was his great joy in life. He began to speak about it before he had told me what he carried in his hand.

"My but that cleaner is a good man; just look at this!" I looked and looked again. I could not stop looking. It must be the same portrait, although even that was doubtful. The dinginess had vanished and given place to a positively glittering brilliance. The high stock which looked as though orange shellac had been spilled on it was whiter than the paper I am writing on; the waistcoat had blossomed from snuffy brown into pale yellow and the tawny auburn hair shone like gold and framed a face which might have been painted yesterday so fresh was the bloom on it. Surely the cleaner must have touched those high lights on the eyes and the edges of that stock. But the magnifying glass showed that the paint was 120 years old there like everywhere else; the picture was clean that was all, and Mackenzie had come back.

THE BROOM CORN "CANARIES"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The broom corn "canaries" have commenced to sing in central Illinois. This queer nomadic tribe of men from the south which makes an annual pil-



The broom corn "canaries" at work

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

grimage to the north to harvest the crop has arrived, and the corn cutters are being wielded by practiced hands. The source of the picturesque name of "canaries" is unrecorded, but it probably is simply derived from the color of the broom.

The broom corn is cut with huge knives and only experts can work rapidly. Three men cut together and make an average of two acres a day. Six inches of stem must be left to meet the requirements of the broom manufacturer. After cutting, the broom corn is dried in sheds for several weeks and then baled for shipping. Much of the brush is sold to brokers who store it until the market conditions are favorable.

America supplies the civilized world with brooms. In some out-of-the-way parts of Europe, women still cling to the ancient type made from twigs, but they are fast disappearing in spite of the post-war increase in the cost of the American broom. It used to cost 25 cents but is now \$1 at least. The increase has not been received by the manufacturers alone, for the farmer is getting four times the 1914 price for the brush.

The State of Illinois has the distinction of producing the finest quality and the largest yield of broom corn an acre of any state in the Union. The total acreage for the country is now approximately 300,000, divided among the states of Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Oklahoma. Since the average crop is three tons to an acre, it is estimated that this year's harvest will be worth \$300,000,000.

It has been found that the waste portion of the broom corn brush and stalks can be converted into paper, and much of the product that formerly was burned is now being ground into pulp at the paper mills. With the present shortage of paper, anything that may be utilized in its production has an unusual interest. The Department of Agriculture is making experiments with the hope that corn may solve the great pulp problem.

Cornstalks yield three products for paper making, long fiber, pith pulp and cornstalk extract. The bi-products contain sugar, protein, and molasses, much of which is valuable in feeding live stock. If cornstalk extract proves valuable and the water-soluble solids can be returned to the farm, mixed with roughage and fed to the animals, a noteworthy step in conservation will be made, especially as the removal of the raw material from the farm need not then represent a serious attack upon the soil resources.

As broom corn contains a high percentage of fiber, experiments have shown it to be the most valuable variety for paper making. It reduces to pulp readily and with comparatively low consumption of chemicals and steam. The time required for pulping is only three or four hours, whereas it is eight or twelve for wood. Broom pulp may be made into paper without the introduction of wood pulp, but a little improves the quality of the paper.

ADS AND FAIRIES

There is a great department store in London, or "stores," as Americans would call it, that is conducted or was conducted under American management. There one may buy a half dozen pair of socks or a grand piano, a perambulator or the latest edition of Mr. H. G. Wells' works, and there was a time when there was a gleaming soda-water fountain.

It was long believed by the friendly and equable British that this great establishment was conducted for purely altruistic purposes; "because we love you so," as a naughty draftsman in Punch once put the idea, but even a little reflection will convince one that institutions of philanthropy must at least pay running expenses. With this end in view, this great establishment permits itself occasionally to advertise by means of charming prose sketches inserted in the metropolitan press. Thus in mentioning the restaurant in the stores, the writer tells how one lunched—"daintily!" Yes, we regret to say that the irrepressible "dainty" slipped in, but the context shows why everything was so dainty, for the next sentence shows that "but for a smiling supervisor, whom we suddenly found at our side like the good fairy in the nursery rhyme, we might have had difficulty in getting a table." There was, as a matter of fact, no difficulty, for Pop! went not the weasel, but the smiling supervisor.

Over the lace-like flaggee of the

scene there comes a wave of daintiness; the dainty luncheon and its dainty eaters, the dainty napkins and the crumbs and grease they daintily removed, the dainty orchestra sighing daintiness; Puck, Ariel, Robin Goodfellow in aprons, and popping up, or floating down, the smiling, fairy supervisor, his dainty, elfin coat tails lazily extended in the rich air.

WOLFEBORO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the winter time it simply doesn't exist but the summer is a far different matter. In this respect, Wolfboro is like a hundred New Hampshire towns that spend two-thirds of the year, preparing for the "season." And it is a season, for the town is headquarters for the greater part of Lake Winnepesaukee which is dotted with islands, which are, in turn, dotted with summer cottages. It is a jumping off place, for here ends the railroad and the confines of civilization. Five miles in the right direction, you may see deer browsing in the fields, or come across a dreamy porcupine, walking sedately down the road to Cotton Valley.

But on the village street, there is no wild life beyond the weekly advent of a boy's summer camp in jerseys and running trunks, who consume long sodas in the rival drug stores, go over to the railroad station to observe the new summer visitors, or tenant the curbstone and guy the village policeman, who solemnly holds up traffic so that the railway train may rattle slowly across the street to the Wolfboro station, but in reality the train puffs solemnly to the wooden quay, where the engineer dives from his covechatcher until the lake steamer, the "Mt. Washington," elegantly referred to as "The White Elephant," "Noah's Ark," "The Last Hope" and "The Abyssinian Navy" comes rambling in with a crowd of two-day excursionists, who, forthwith, pile on the train for Boston to the indignation of the engineer and the delight of the camp boys, who make facetious remarks about the attire and luggage of the "two-day trippers."

The camp boys and their remarks are always present, for Wolfboro is a "six camp town," and while boys in khaki or running trunks are besieging one store, girls in middie blouses and bloomers are startling the natives in another. The boys referred to by the inhabitants as "them city fellers" are bronzed more deeply and more extensively than the villagers consider proper, and it occurs now and then that the red and white "W's" of Winnepesaukee and the blue and gray "W's" of Wyonoke will become embroiled in bitter argument and block the village street until the counselors arrive on the scene and there is general scuttling to cover. There is a certain variety about dwelling in Wolfboro that lends enchantment to the scene, for anon, some enterprising band of youths will barricade the street with boxes and barrels, or for more originality, feed scrap iron to the village stone crusher.

Each day, too, they clatter through on over-night hikes to Coppel-Crown or Lake Wentworth, with knapsacks swinging, trying pans playing tunes on their backs and disreputable black sausages of blanket rolls over their shoulders. They are shameless in the manner of begging rides, and never an automobile succeeds in leaving town without accumulating an overload of jerseyed boys. Then, upon some gala occasion, as a baseball victory, the ruffle of drums will bring the shopkeepers to the doors as some camp's 300-pound cook from Virginia, black as coal and bearing a gilded baton, struts proudly down street with a cornet and drum corps of hatless, stockingless boys following after. A dozen more will struggle with the camp banner, and the other 100 odd paraders roar forth:

Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here? We beat 'em and we soaked 'em and we got 'em by the ear!

There is also, on rare occasions, a motor boat race on the lake, and though the inhabitants are stolidly oblivious of the "goings-on" of the summer visitors, the camp boys who are favored descend like a whirlwind on the town, and those who are not favored take French leave and arrive more discreetly, until presently the race starts and the only visible remnant of the sea of jerseys and trunks is a circle of boys around a soda fountain where "The Chink" from Winnepesaukee is battling with "Alice May" from Wyonoke as to who can consume the greatest number of cubic inches of soda water in a given time. Here indeed, the native retires discreetly into obscurity, the summer visitor is crowded into the background, and the camp girl or more particularly the camp boy is supreme.

JUPP'S DICKENS COLLECTION

There is offered for sale in London at the present time the Dickens collection of rarities owned by Dr. R. J. Jupp, for which Messrs. H. Sotheran & Co., the Piccadilly booksellers, have prepared an illustrated catalogue. A good deal of attention has been drawn to the copy of the volume entitled "Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell," the volume of private correspondence which passed between the two before the novelist became famous. This volume was privately printed by the Bibliophile Society of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1908, in a limited number of copies, and formed the subject of scores of articles at the time. Dr. Jupp's copy has some additional MS. matter by the compiler, Mr. J. H. Stonehouse. For our part it is by no means the most important or interesting item in this attractive collection of Dickensiana. To the Dickens student it is naturally important as linking up his boyhood with his manhood, for this book, together with the volume of letters to his friend Kolle which accompanies it, supplies the chapter in his life missed or slurred over by John Forster, his biographer.

To us, however, the item in the collection of the most intrinsic value is Dickens' manuscript book of memoranda, the veritable book fully described by Forster which the novelist commenced in 1853 and continued to use for 10 years. In it he made entries of fanciful things that came to his mind, odd thoughts, outlines for characters, bits of descriptions of scenery or places, names of characters, curiosities of speech and mannerisms. Many of these ideas were used as opportunity arose and were duly worked off with an added note such as "Done in Casby, and Franks," "Done in Carton," "Done in Barnacles" and so on. Among other entries is one for the plan of "A Tale of Two Cities" with a dozen or so of alternative titles for the story, that of "Memory Carton" as one, indicating that this character was to be the chief in the story.

Silas Wegg, Mr. Boffin, Podsnop are also developed from a note in this memoranda book, while there are heaps of other ideas in it evidently not made use of. The book therefore has a very intimate association with Dickens and his writings and constitutes a real personal relic, a literary treasure, a scrap-book to fascinate all lovers of the novelist as well as collectors. Written in Dickens' own hand, and all the thoughts his own, it forms something more than a mere curiosity; it is a unique tool of a master worker, and a precious heritage which in our opinion should be with those other precious documents; his manuscripts now in the safe keeping of the nation in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Another curious and interesting personal item is a set of nine numbers of "The Gad's Hill Gazette," the private little paper circulated in the home of the novelist and among a few chosen friends of the family, which was edited by his son, Henry F. Dickens, and set up from a small toy found by him and his brothers. With this are three letters written by the editor, one announcing his resignation as editor.

Even apart from these two unique items, Dr. Jupp's collection may be said in a general way to be quite comprehensive. It contains first editions of the various works in very good state. Where the novels were issued in parts, Dr. Jupp had obtained what may be described as "nice" sets. His Pickwick is a really fine copy with all the points necessary to give it value to compete with the three or four famous copies now known to exist. And in addition to the better known books, there are copies of "The Strange Gentleman," with the rare frontispiece by Phiz; "Sunday under Three Heads," "The Village Coquettes," pamphlets, speeches, reprints, plays, and all such minor but valuable bits.

Many of the books are presentation copies, and include the set of the Library Edition given by Dickens to Wilkie Collins with the signed inscription pasted in the first volume. There is an extra-illustrated "Life" and "Letters" extended to 19 volumes, a good collection of "Imitations" and "Continuations" of the works; a splendid array of 700 contemporary play bills, music, songs, relating to Dickens' books, and 116 letters of Charles Dickens to his various friends dealing with his literary work, his private theatricals, readings, American tours and many other topics, in addition to letters from distinguished men, in which reference is made to Dickens. The most notable of these is the one written by Robert Louis Stevenson which runs:

"I wonder if you have ever read Dickens' Christmas books? . . . they are too much perhaps . . . have only read two yet but I have cried my eyes out."

Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here? We beat 'em and we soaked 'em and we got 'em by the ear!

There is also, on rare occasions, a motor boat race on the lake, and though the inhabitants are stolidly oblivious of the "goings-on" of the summer visitors, the camp boys who are favored descend like a whirlwind on the town, and those who are not favored take French leave and arrive more discreetly, until presently the race starts and the only visible remnant of the sea of jerseys and trunks is a circle of boys around a soda fountain where "The Chink" from Winnepesaukee is battling with "Alice May" from Wyonoke as to who can consume the greatest number of cubic inches of soda water in a given time. Here indeed, the native retires discreetly into obscurity, the summer visitor is crowded into the background, and the camp girl or more particularly the camp boy is supreme.



The Friendly Glow

As we light the night we right the slight—if You ever have reason to complain of bills or Service.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

out, and had a terrible fight not to sob. But oh, dear God, they are good—and I feel so good after them—I shall do good—and lose no time—I want to go out and comfort someone. I shall give money, oh, what a jolly thing it is for a man to have written books like these, and filled people's hearts with pity—one of the finest tributes ever paid by one author to another.

Dr. Jupp's collection is also rich in illustrations, the well known yet rare extra ones done contemporaneously with the book they illustrate, and a miscellaneous assortment of others including original drawings of such artists as F. Barnard, Pailthorpe and Phiz and several portraits.

LABOR IN THE FILMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A critic in the London Times, recently objected to the current cinema fashion of portraying members of the aristocracy as either villains or fools. "In isolated cases," writes this observer, "the hardy explorer may come across at the picture theater a British nobleman who is both intelligent and virtuous, but these are certainly exceptions to the general rule, and those whose idea of the nobility are obtained entirely from the film must have formed a very strange picture of our hereditary aristocracy."

Only since the war opened our eyes to the possibilities of propaganda—conscious and unconscious—have we become much concerned about the broader social effects of popular pabulum in the film, the magazine and the newspaper. In the United States, it is Labor which has become chiefly exercised about bias in the production of movies. Of course there arose a while ago the flood of horrifying anti-Bolshevik pictures, a phenomenon to be expected. But when films appear which depict strikes and "agitators" in the United States, Labor is very much on the qui vive.

There is one popular formula which corresponds so closely to the anti-union employer's point of view that the self-conscious laborite suspects a propagandist intention behind it. In this formula, the loyal and self-respecting workman who does his job well rises to a position of responsibility and as a rule marries the daughter of the proprietor, while the unfortunate and lazy workmen listen to the agitator from "outside" who is either a riotous trouble-maker or an ignorant zealot, and as a consequence sink to poverty and defeat. There are also films which smack of "Americanization with the dollar mark," as one prominent religious body recently dubbed it.

Good producers, however, testify that crude propaganda doesn't pay. The general public is quick to detect the intention, and demands genuine humanity in its imaginative food. It does not object to the story with a moral, to be sure, but the main thing is the story, and it cools toward the film when it has a sense of being tricked by a moralist. Moreover, commercial motives themselves sometimes lead to the presentation of films which employers might regard as Labor propaganda. An instance of this was the picture of Debs receiving the notification of his nomination in the Atlanta penitentiary—which received so much applause that a prominent New York daily was moved to admonish audiences that they should be less sentimental, and to warn producers against unwisely playing on the feelings of the unthinking multitude.

Nevertheless, so widespread has become the suspicion of anti-Labor propaganda in the films that in New York a producing concern has been founded under the title of Labor Film Service, Inc. Part of its work is to occupy a strictly educational field which the general producers have not invaded. It will prepare special films to go with lectures in Labor forums, and will picture the history and achievements of unions, for organizing purposes.

A similar project has been started in Seattle, and is called Federation Film. Whether these companies will succeed in achieving a wide distribution is a matter for the future to show, since there is now a decided movement for the acquisition of local theaters and distributing companies by the big producing concerns. It is hardly possible, however, that the latter will succeed in monopolizing the outlet, and if they do not, Labor films will have something like a fair field in their effort to seize at least part of the great public's movie attention.

THE CANIGOU

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If the interests and activities of Perpignan seem chiefly associated with the great social questions of the day, there remains overshadowing it the vast symbol of another and older interest: go down from the Hôtel du Helder in the little tram to the Place Arago with its cafés and interminable advertisements.

Stand near the statue of Arago and look back over the town. There in the far distance hangs that mountain which has long been the great symbol of Catalan nationalism, the Canigou. Its majesty is not to be measured in feet, though it stands more than 9000 feet high; nor has it the mystery of eternal snow, for in summer the summit is crowned with the fire of the plantagenista or broom which stretches up beyond the belt of rhododendrons and the belt of firs; but those who have once seen its massive crater and the huge bulk of its sides standing above the surrounding country will never forget it in the presence of other mountains however high and however grand.

For some a mountain exists but to be conquered, and for those there are many opportunities to climb to the top. From Vernet les Bains or Prades it is no great task to reach the summit and soon the modernists of Perpignan will have floated their company and constructed a funicular railway. At 7000 feet or so there already exists a chalet-hotel where Tartarin and his like may rest for the night. But the Canigou is much more than a mere eminence to be surmounted; it is a mystery to be watched from afar as it changes its garments of raincloud and sunset incessantly. When it is seen from Perpignan it is forever emerging from behind a belt of low mist, which as often as not rises and swells until it bursts over the city many miles away and swamps the great stones of the Magasin des Dames-de-Paris: soon we shall see it again looming up behind the blue-black silhouettes of the main line of the Pyrenees, as we sit in the vineyards of Figueras; for though the Canigou is north of the main ridge of the mountains it is far higher than they.

And it is right that the Canigou can be seen from Spain as well as from the Plain of the Whispering Wind, for as the symbol of Catalanism it testifies that the Pyrenees are no racial barrier and that Catalonia stretches from north of Roussillon far down the coast of Spain; the Peace of the Pyrenees gave France its natural boundaries but only by dividing a culture into two parts.

EASTERN WISDOM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some years ago, when women's clubs were less numerous and far less of a matter of course than today, a feminine chairman of a woman's club committee wished to get out a distinctive program for a special occasion. The topic of the day dealt with Japanese literature, so in happy inspiration she wrote to her congressman, whom she knew personally, explaining the situation, and asking if he could get from the Japanese Minister at Washington some Nipponese motto or quotation which might fittingly adorn the club programs.

The reply was prompt. Came an impressive envelope inclosing a sheet of heavy note paper with the heading of the Japanese legation, brushed with a line of quaint hieroglyphics footed with a brief English translation. Said the note from the congressman: "I walked down the avenue the other day with the Japanese Minister, and I told him of your request. He seemed pleased to be able to aid you, and offers this. I cannot believe that this suave diplomat had any quizzical intent when he drew from the storehouse of oriental wisdom."

The motto adorned the programs on the appointed day, and its appropriate artistic effect was much admired. But only the chairman enjoyed the significance of its translation. For underneath the Japanese characters, the secretary to the Nipponese Minister had gravely interpreted the motto: "The more words, the less sense." And the chairman dared not tell!

Their Quality Is Permanent

Regardless of all manufacturing costs which in the past few years have steadily increased the quality of Coward Shoes has never been lowered. As long as the Coward Shoe is made it will continue to be as fine a shoe as it is possible to make. Quality is inherent with Coward—it is permanent in the Coward Shoe.

Coward Shoes are sensible shoes. They are made to fit feet, comfort and protect them. There is a Coward Shoe for you and for every member of your family no matter what the size or shape of the feet may be.

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The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."

CLAIMS CONFLICT IN COAL STRIKE

Union Leaders Think It Will Be Broken in a Few Days, but Insurgents Insist on Demands—Some Men Return to Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILKESBARRE, Pennsylvania—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America believe the coal strike will be broken about the middle of next week. About 135 collieries and 130,000 men were idle yesterday and coal operators and union officials think this is the highest point that will be reached.

On the other hand, the insurgents are confident, and assert that all mines will be idle and all men out of work until the companies grant their demands.

The first move of the miners to get back into working harness was taken yesterday when local unions in Plymouth, Luzerne and Nanticoke decided to return to the mines and await the results of the scale committee's endeavor to obtain a reopening of wage negotiations. It is forecast that after the week-end and Labor Day, if President Wilson answers favorably the request of the miners' scale committee for a reopening, the miners will feel that their strike has served its purpose and will return to work.

At the Buttonwood, Avondale and Lane No. 11 collieries, the employees, about 3000 men, have voted to return to work. The collieries have been idle since September 1. Two local unions in Luzerne voted to follow the same course. In none of these cases was there a rush to the mines, and there is not likely to be until after the holiday.

The "Vacationists" are orderly. There have been no disturbances of any character. Picketing has not been resorted to, nor is it likely to be attempted.

An oxodus of mine workers has set in. A large number of skilled workmen have started for the soft fields and the industrial centers of the middle west.

The back pay from April will be paid the miners in a lump sum. Operators have agreed to this and will carry out their pledge unless the government interferes to prevent payment to men who are not at work.

President Wilson is the hope of the union forces and the public. If he heeds the appeal of the union leaders and reopens the wage case there will be a quick return to work. If he fails to do so there is nothing left for the union adherents to do but stand by their pledge to accept the majority award as binding.

Break in Price Forecast

Increase in Output and Improved Rail Traffic Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, believes that a break in the price of coal is in sight.

"Coal gouging may soon be a matter of the past," he says. "A definite break in prices has just been reported from the Connellsville district, prices falling as low as \$6 a ton. Recently yearly contracts for export coal have been made at \$5 a ton."

"Encouraging reports are being received daily as to delivery to the northwest. Some estimate that during this week the average will be over 4000 cars a day, and some believe that the week will show a national production of 12,000,000 tons, which would make this the banner week of the year."

Car Shortage

"The car shortage, which has been used by unscrupulous coal operators as a means of extortion, is, I hope, no longer a menace. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads have the coal car situation so well in hand that some 85,000 cars have been released for construction purposes and general industry."

"The public must bear in mind that while the railroad facilities are taxed, relief in the east is always available through the use of idle vessels under the Shipping Board, which have carrying capacity ample to meet any emergency in New England. It is represented to the board by the chairman of this commission and also by Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory committee of the Association of Railway Executives, that ocean rates should be immediately reduced from \$2.75 per ton to \$1.50 from Hampton Roads to Boston, in order that traffic may be diverted to ocean routes and railroad facilities correspondingly relieved. The government is at liberty at any time to take this action."

Maximum Price

"Testimony of various witnesses before the commission has fixed \$4 as a maximum price for bituminous coal at the mines; indeed, the commission is advised by one of the large coal operators who mined 1,500,000 tons of bituminous coal during the first seven months of this year, that the average price which is received for this coal during the seven months was \$3.20 and that the average price which he received during the month of July was \$3.81."

That coal prices must come down and that either the state or federal government must act in the matter promptly and with vigor is declared by John J. McArdle, vice-chairman of the Indiana Public Service Commission, in a statement issued through the emergency committee of the American Gas Association. He says coal operators in general are charged

with all the traffic will bear, and that unless such profiteering is stopped, gas and electric rates will have to be raised to cover the high price of fuel. The problem, he holds, must be corrected at its source, the price of coal.

Federal Mediators Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who is in Pennsylvania, to be in close touch with the coal situation, has instructed Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation, to summon three commissioners of conciliation to Washington. Two of them have already arrived, James Purcell, formerly president of district number 2, United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, and William H. Rodgers, formerly president of the Iowa Miners Association. The third member, Hywel Davies, former president of the Kentucky Coal Operators Association, is expected to reach the city today. These men settled the bituminous strike in November. They will take up the matter as soon as the Secretary decides that the time is ripe.

It was said by Mr. Kerwin that, according to reliable information received by the Department of Labor, there were not more than 65,000 men out in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. In the largest district there were 39,000 and in the other districts comparatively few. There have been reports that the number of men "on vacation" amounted to 125,000.

It is said that the United Mine Workers are opposed to the strike and that pressure is being brought to bear upon the men out to induce them to return to work. The scale committee is expected to make its report to Secretary Wilson approving the award of the anthracite coal commission, but it is said that a statement will be drawn up and communicated to the Secretary telling why the award which they were pledged to accept was unsatisfactory.

Massachusetts Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Protest against suspension of the order giving New England priority on coal shipments by water has been made by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and representatives of leading commercial and industrial organizations, in messages to Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is demanded that the fuel requirements of the district be given consideration before those of other nations. It is charged that New England has been discriminated against in favor of the export trade, while facing a serious fuel shortage. The contention of the commission that there is a congestion of coal at various ports is disputed.

Investigation Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of the coal situation by the federal grand jury has been recommended by the county grand jury, which has been conducting an investigation during the last month in an attempt to learn whether there has been conspiracy on the part of coal men to raise the market price of their commodity. Judge Robert E. Crowe of the Circuit Court asked that the county jury conduct the investigation at the time of the strike of coal miners and the acute shortage of coal then created in Chicago. The grand jury has now reported to him that there is a much deeper system, involving a conspiracy, involved in the coal situation than is possible for a county grand jury to investigate.

New York Coal Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Should the "vacation" of the 125,000 miners of the anthracite fields last no longer than three or four weeks, New York City's industries dependent upon supplies of anthracite coal will suffer no shut-downs or curtailment of production, according to an official of one of the largest coal distributing companies here. A month later the situation would be far more critical, he said. New York coal dealers have not yet posted the September rate of increase in the price of anthracite coal. Of one thing they say they are certain, however, an increase of 85 cents a ton over last month's price, 75 cents due to increased freight rates and 10 cents to the increased wholesale price.

TAX INTEREST INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Nearly a million and a half dollars of unpaid taxes for 1919 are subject to an 8 per cent interest charge, instead of 6 per cent, as formerly, in this city, under a state law passed on May 14, which went into effect 90 days after its passage, on August 12. J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, has ruled that the new rate began on taxes overdue when the act became effective. Bills for less than \$200 are not subject to the additional 2 per cent tax.

W. D. HAYWOOD TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William D. Haywood, recently convicted of violation of the Espionage Act, will speak at four meetings here on Monday in behalf of his fellow members of the I. W. W. and other so-called political prisoners.

MAINE WOMAN FOR OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BAR HARBOR, Maine—Mrs. Margaret Dyer of Bar Harbor, Maine, claims to be the first woman candidate for a state or county office in the State of Maine. She has announced that she will conduct a sticker campaign for election as registrar of probate on the Democratic ticket.

MERCHANT MARINE ACT IS DISCUSSED

Pacific Coast Interests Urge Special Rates Be Not Restricted to American Ships—Senator Wesley L. Jones Defends Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A conference has been held in Tacoma, Washington, by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, Pacific coast shipping interests, and Senator Wesley L. Jones, on the international shipping situation.

According to Dwight K. Grady of the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who attended the conference, a resolution was adopted requesting the Shipping Board to recommend to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it grant continued suspension of Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act, until there is adequate American tonnage on the Pacific to take care of American trans-Pacific trade. When this condition is fulfilled the resolution requests that six months notice be given shippers before Section 28 is placed in operation. Mr. Grady said:

"There are, in the United States, lower rates on export and import cargoes originating east of Salt Lake City, and destined for foreign countries, chiefly the Orient. These rates are used to apply on all ships out of the Pacific coast. Now, by Section 28, they would apply only on American ships, and in view of the fact that we have never had adequate tonnage to take care of this trade, we were particularly interested in this provision, which would restrict cargo to American ships."

Senator Jones, author of the Merchant Marine Act, defended the measure and declared that the purpose of the law was not to facilitate or encourage foreign competition, but to build up the American Merchant Marine. He promised, however, that if the law proved ineffectual he would be the first to seek its repeal or amendment.

In his exposition of the Merchant Marine Act, Senator Jones said:

"In years past the American merchant has been the one to suffer when delays occurred in shipping. His cargo has been forced to lie in foreign ports awaiting the pleasure of the foreign ship operators. If there happened a fuel shortage the American shipper paid the price in delay. Discriminations of this sort exist all over the world and will continue to exist until we get facilities under our own control.

"We want a merchant marine, an American merchant marine which we can use for trade development in times of peace and for protection in times of war."

"Section 28 is a great club in our hands. The section, assuming we have the ships, guarantees that they immediately get the cargo."

"They say that Section 28 will drive foreign ships away from the Pacific. I want to do it. But I don't want to unless we have the ships."

"The foreign ships assert they will leave the Pacific Coast. Have any of them left? Are they leaving? When? The greatest recommendation the law has lies in the fears and consternation of the foreign interests on this coast."

"You have experts who attack the bill and Section 28. I have experts also who agree with me that the law will do what we intend it to do to promote the American Merchant Marine."

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES ADOPT PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a recent conference the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs adopted a declaration of campaign issues declaring itself "prepared to maintain the right of all bona fide citizens to freedom and equality before the law."

The platform adopted is similar in many respects to that approved by the Boston branch of the Ulster League of North America, except for the section dealing with the League of Nations.

The federation pledges itself to the reestablishment of a "genuinely representative government," indorses a national commission to deal with prices and regulation of the necessities of life, and urges government ownership of public utilities, railroads, stockyards, and other essential institutions. Civil and religious liberty and prohibition of the use of public funds for sectarian purposes are demanded.

On the League of Nations issue the federation expresses satisfaction with the present membership, and declares that the League "is an institution which the United States ought to join."

Belief that candidates for state and national offices should state their attitude with regard to the Irish question is stated in the declaration.

UNIFORM BLUE SKY LAW IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The special Massachusetts commission appointed to investigate the sale of corporate securities and related matters at its opening session at the State House was urged to interest other states in securing a uniform "blue sky" law, which would promote legitimate dealing in securities and protect investors from imprudent investment, by John J. Donahue, in-

surence commissioner of New Hampshire. The law of that State requires registration. A license, issued after investigation, may be renewed.

"We have investigated oil and mine propositions," said Mr. Donahue, "and we have found nothing except a hole in the ground or a spot fenced in. By refusing some and discouraging others we have saved a lot of people from investing in some sort of an enterprise from which they could not get money when they needed it."

UNION MEN MAY BE DISCHARGED

Power Rests in Hands of Employers, According to a Decision Handed Down in Supreme Court of District of Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employers have the right to discharge employees who join unions or who continue membership therein in opposition to the wishes of the employers, according to a decision handed down in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Justice Frederick L. Siddons yesterday in denying an injunction to members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen against the Washington & Old Dominion Railway.

Trainmen employed by the railway, it was claimed, are required to sign a contract to forfeit \$50 to the general manager if they join a union. In spite of this, 52 of the 75 men employed recently formed a local lodge. Fifty-one of the men were dismissed before a temporary injunction could be obtained restraining the company from further action. By yesterday's action the court refused to make the injunction permanent.

Right Not to Work

Counsel for the railroad held that because it was an interurban road it was not subject to the provisions of the Transportation Act, but this was overruled by the court, which held that the Old Dominion is a common carrier and amenable to the provisions of the transportation law. In this opinion Justice Siddons differed from Judge John Barton Payne when he was chief counsel for the Railroad Administration. Counsel for the employees expressed gratification at this ruling, as, under it, they can go before the Railroad Labor Board.

In commenting on the right of employees to organize and to strike, on the one hand, and of employers to refuse employment to union men, on the other, Justice Siddons said: "Strikes that are conducted in an orderly manner and do not involve a violation of property rights or the production of public disorder are but the exercise of the right not to work."

"The right to labor is a personal right, which inheres in the individual; and, as a corollary to that, the right not to work must be equally recognized. But with the recognition of these rights there is another right which belongs to the employer, and that right is one to impose conditions on those who seek employment from a given employer, be that employer an individual or a corporation."

In support of his position, Justice Siddons cited decisions by the Supreme Court, which, he said, must be binding on the District Court.

Right of Employees to Organize

"It may be asked what becomes of the right of employees to organize," said Justice Siddons, "if as a consequence of doing so the employer may exercise his right as recognized by the United States Supreme Court. The answer may not be easy to formulate, but this court is not called upon to answer the question. Its duty is to give effect to the authoritative opinions and decisions of the supreme tribunal, which give the company the right to dismiss its employees if they join a labor union."

The words of Justice Siddons concerning the right of workmen to organize and strike are almost identical with those that Samuel Gompers has used on several occasions. "It is the right of free men to dispose of themselves and of their labor as they will," he said, when he opposed the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill before the Senate committee.

The American workman will not surrender the right to quit work when conditions are unbearable."

He made a great difference, however, between the attitude of employers and employees. "Employment, to the employers, has meant the purchase of something that would result in a profit," he asserted, "a means to an end. Employment, to workers, is a means of sustaining life."

The grievance that Mr. Gompers emphasized when he appeared before the committee investigating the steel strike was that Elbert H. Gary would not treat with employees as union men, and he insisted, not only on the right of the men to organize, but on the right to have that organization recognized by the employer.

BRITISH VETERANS PLAN ORGANIZATION

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Plans for perfection of a national organization were discussed yesterday by British and Canadian war veterans of America in convention here. According to delegates there are at least 100,000 men in the United States who served in the world war with the British and Canadian armies. Some are American citizens, some British subjects. One purpose of the organization will be to secure for the veterans the same bonus or pension rights that are accorded their fellows in the British Empire.

PRISONERS' COUNCIL RULED ARMY JAIL

Report of Special Agent Says Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth Was Run by Committees of the Inmates

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The United States Army Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, was ruled by a council of prisoners from January 10 to July 1919, on orders from the War Department, it was asserted in a report made yesterday by Oscar C. Schmitz, special agent for the Department of Justice.

The report was made public by the United States District Attorney's office in Kansas City, Kansas. Affairs at the prison were investigated by order of United States Judge John C. Pollock, after men from the barracks, on trial in his court, testified to the existence of a council of prisoners.

A statement from Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the barracks when the prison council was established, forms part of the report. Colonel Rice said he conferred with War Department officials in January, 1919, after one of a series of "strikes" among the prisoners.

Prisoners' Demands

"The demands of the prisoners, in writing, were delivered by me in person to Secretary Baker," Colonel Rice said. "His reply in writing was delivered by me to the prisoners. The establishment of the prisoners' conference committee followed, on orders of the Adjutant-General of the army." Many of the details of the prison were turned over to committees of prisoners, according to statements of prisoners and former prisoners contained in the report. A judicial committee was established and subcommittees for the kitchen, dining room, yard, and sleeping quarters. A constitution was drawn up for the government of the prison. The judicial committee was given the right to try offenders against "lesser laws" of the prison and inflict punishment.

Committees Tyrannical

Prisoners testified, according to the report, that the subcommittees became tyrannical and overbearing and that the punishments frequently consisted of beatings.

"The theory was not bad," said George Auday, a prisoner, in his testimony. "It would not work out, however, and now I see why. While there were several hundred men in the prison who desired to do what was right and had been sent there for trivial offenses, there were also several hundred hardened criminals who preferred prison life to the danger of the trenches, and sought to escape service by committing an offense that insured them a term long enough to pass the war period. They cared not at all for oaths or laws. The only rule they knew was force."

Testimony in the report indicated that the prison council system was discontinued in July, 1919, after it failed to restore satisfactory conditions to the prison. Colonel Rice was relieved as commandant shortly afterward.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON GUEST OF WRITERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Newspaper writers who were his guests before and during the America's Cup races in July entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at dinner and at a theater as one of the last functions given in his honor before his departure for England. Other guests were Sheldon Clark, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club; Leon Weinstock, of the State Prison Commission, and Benjamin Greenhut.

EXHIBIT IS MADE FOR FUND FOR BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Specimens of old china and other rare, historical documents and photographs, old English jewelry and antique furniture were exhibited in Marblehead, Massachusetts, recently in aid of the Books for Everybody fund of the American Library Association. There was a complete display of blue Staffordshire, a pair of Sheffield candlesticks and old American tumblers and celery glasses. The autograph collection included 14

signed silhouettes of Longfellow's Bowdoin class, the most valuable of which were those of the poet and Hawthorne, two autographs of Paul Revere, three of Washington, one written when he was a colonel, and an autograph of John Glover, the Revolutionary patriot of Marblehead.

Librarians from neighboring libraries assisted in the exhibition. Some 10 or 12 of the women dressed in old-fashioned costumes. The old dresses were very beautiful in material and design. Some of them were particularly striking, especially an evening gown made in Scotland 60 years ago of silk embroidered especially for this dress in China. One of the dresses worn at Lincoln's first reception in the White House and another at the Prince of Wales' ball at the old Tremont theater. Among the beautiful Paisley and Cashmere shawls was one given by Queen Victoria to a maid of honor.

MARINE CHARTING HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Use of Pearl Harbor Training Station for Geological Research Is Recommended

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The United States naval station at Pearl Harbor, island of Oahu, would be well employed during time otherwise unoccupied by making measurements for a complete marine chart of the Hawaiian chain of islands, said R. A. Daly of Harvard University, whose paper of suggestions for geological research in the Pacific islands was read to the delegates at the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress by Dr. Arthur L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii.

"The rapid destruction of aboriginal conditions in the Pacific islands is, of course, well known," Mr. Daly says, "but the immediate corollary, the advisability of quick action on a large scale, has not been much in the thoughts of men of science. The congress of 1920 shows that the logic of the situation has come home to many individuals and to many institutions, even including national governments. The congress is fittingly held at the home of Prof. William A. Bryan, who was among the first to see the practicality of scientific exploration of the Pacific. It is a pity that his ideas were not published widely throughout the United States, for his program of Pacific investigation was of a kind that could not fail to stimulate thought and then activity."

Mr. Daly's suggestions for research in the Pacific include detailed soundings throughout the 2500 kilometer chain of Hawaiian islands and shoals. Without these data, he says, the nature and origin of the gigantic Hawaiian ridge will remain a matter of guess work. Especially desirable, he thinks, would be the mapping of the reefs off the northern shores of the islands of Molokai and Oahu, where large volcanic fractions seem to have foundered. The mapping would throw light on the history of "two of the grandest cliff slopes in the world," he says.

MAINE CITY SEEKS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Charles B. Clarke, Mayor of Portland, Maine, will extend an invitation to the members of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association to hold their annual convention for 1921 in this city. As New England probably will secure the convention next year, it is believed that the advantages offered by Portland as a convention city will have considerable influence in bringing the session here. Boston, Providence and New London are among the New England cities that have already entertained the convention.

GROWTH OF COLORADO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Census Bureau yesterday announced the population of Colorado as 939,376, an increase of 140,325, or 17.6 per cent.

Other census results announced were: Denver, Colorado, revised, 256,491, increase, 43,110, or 20.2 per cent, previously announced 256,369; Troy, New York, 72,013; decrease, 4800, or 6.2 per cent.

MR. SHORTBRIDGE LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO, California—With more than two-thirds of the State heard from, Samuel M. Shortbridge had a lead yesterday of 27,661 votes over a complete display of blue Staffordshire, a pair of Sheffield candlesticks and old American tumblers and celery glasses. The autograph collection included 14

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Great Decrease in Poverty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Here is the record of intoxication and poverty of Des Moines, Iowa, as reported in the Des Moines Capital of July 11," says the Massachusetts edition of the American Issue.

"Several years ago when saloons were in their heyday in Des Moines the Associated Charities did a thriving business with unfortunates who were victims of the wines that quickened the blood but failed to quicken propensities for saving money."

"In that year of 1913 there were 86 saloons in the city of Des Moines. Of all the thousands of odd causes for poverty which crop up from day to day liquor had to its credit the largest number."

"Horace S. Hollingsworth, secretary of the Associated Charities, said: 'No other single cause can claim so many in the history of our office. We actually traced 26 per cent of poverty cases to liquor.'"

"Prohibition came in 1914. The year closed with the record of 3.6 per cent of the cases coming to the charities traceable to liquor. Since then the decrease has been steady."

"Mr. Hollingsworth estimates that not five cases out of a thousand come to his office because of liquor. Intoxication as a cause of poverty, he says, has been wiped off the books of the Associated Charities of Des Moines."

ASTRONOMERS HOLD MEETING

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—More than 100 members and guests of the American Astronomical Society attended its meeting at Mt. Holyoke College. The attendance was the largest in the history of the society. Among the important papers read was one by Miss Alice H. Farnsworth, who is to be an instructor at Mt. Holyoke next year. Her paper on the photometric fields of the three Yerkes telescopes, included some of the results embodied in her theses. A council of the American Association of Variable Star Observers was held at the observatory.

WOMAN SEEKS JUDGESHIP

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Miss Florence Allen, assistant county prosecutor, yesterday became a candidate for the bench of the Common Pleas Court. There were 2000 signatures to her nominating petition.

ANOTHER MACSWENEY APPEAL

NEW YORK, New York—An appeal to Premier Lloyd George for the release of Terence MacSweney, Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, was cabled by Mayor Hylan yesterday.



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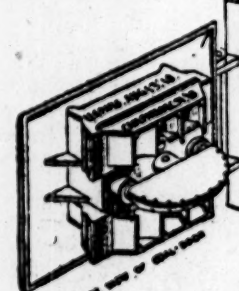
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CHANGE IN RENT LAW DEMANDED

Philadelphia Sheriff Says He Is Helpless Under Present Eviction Regulations, and Is Obligated to Oust Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With the prospect of having to evict so many families next month, Robert E. Lambertson, sheriff of Philadelphia County, and his solicitor, Claude E. Roth, who state that they are helpless under the present law, have demanded a special session of the Legislature to enact a measure that will abate the present situation.

Sheriff Lambertson, in the course of an interview on the housing problem in this city, and the "heartless demands of landlords," described present conditions as "horrible." As the matter stands now, when called upon to evict, providing the writ is properly drawn, he has no option but to proceed regardless of the equity or justice of the cases.

In some instances the demands of certain landlords have been so outrageous that the sheriff's office has undertaken to effect compromises. It has no authority to dictate, however, and if the landlord proves not amenable to reason the sheriff's only recourse is to evict. Cases now pending before the Supreme Court will not be heard in time to prevent much suffering, and the only protection for tenants, as the sheriff's office sees it, is a quick change in the existing law which will put a limit on increases. The sheriff said that in a number of instances where he had held up evictions of poor families by "heartless landlords" the owners had gone into court and forced him to take action.

"In many cases," said Mr. Roth, "we find the increased rent demanded is all out of proportion to what the tenant can afford to pay, and it is to prevent this condition or to empower the courts to pass on the equity and justice of such demands that we should have new laws governing the relationship between tenant and landlord."

Mr. Roth believes there will be no real objection to the Legislature meeting in special session to relieve the condition.

New York Housing Hearing

Amendment of Rent Laws Urged—Cost of New Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Repeal or amendment of the state rent law was urged by A. C. MacNulty, counsel for the Real Estate Board of New York, at the hearing before the joint legislative housing committee in City Hall yesterday. He would make the laws, inapplicable in certain cases, including the cases of buildings constructed or substantially reconstructed subsequent to a date to be fixed by the Legislature; a building required in good faith for immediate and substantial reconstruction or for dwelling purposes; a building constructed by or sold to a corporation formed under a cooperative ownership plan for immediate occupancy by its stockholders for dwelling purposes; a building under contract of sale or ground under lease or subject to existing leases and tenancies upon the date when the act shall take effect; a building required for immediate bona fide occupancy by the landlord or his dependents, and where the landlord shall serve written notice at least four months prior to the termination of a lease for one year or more, stating that lease will not be renewed except at specific increased rent, and the tenant shall have failed to make written answer agreeing or declining to pay such increased rent within 30 days after service of such notice.

Banking Law Amendment

He also urged exemption of mortgage interest from the income tax; and amendment of the banking law to authorize the state comptroller to invest surplus revenues and other public funds in the securities of the bank. He urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission grant priority of service to shipments of building material and to coal billed to the manufacturers of such material.

The board opposed as uneconomic proposals that rents be fixed on the basis of net income, that building be restricted, that rent laws be more drastic and stays lengthened, that new dwelling houses be exempted from taxation, that the usury law or any measure increasing the legal rate of interest be repealed and that the state or a municipality be authorized to build and rent housing facilities.

Good Citizenship Promoted

Stewart Browne, president of the United Realty Owners Association, thought that anything the Legislature could do to enable the workers to own their own homes, made not only for good citizenship but also for good labor conditions, because it reduced strikes. He urged the construction of individual homes.

"I am opposed to municipal housing and operation of apartments, but I can see that you are up against a proposition that makes it necessary," he said. "No matter what you may do, you are not going to meet the shortage."

Mr. Browne urged that no city building enterprise be undertaken without a unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate as a protection to the taxpayers, and then only by competitive bidding. The question of rent laws and evictions did not concern real estate owners, he said, but was a question of the community at large.

"When the hearings took place on

the rent laws," he said, "I considered that 25 per cent rent increase annually a mistake. I do not think it fair that the court should have jurisdiction where the landlord is not getting 15 per cent of gross rentals."

Exorbitant Rents
"There are plenty today that are not getting 6 per cent, and there are landlords who are getting grossly exorbitant rents. They have increased rents 100 to 200 per cent and get away with it, simply because the tenants are in fear of what may happen to them if they do not agree to it, and do not want to go to court."

Mr. Browne said that there was no difficulty in getting capital or material for putting up a first-class apartment house, where the rents range from \$2000 to \$5000 a year, where landlords ask and get from \$1200 to \$2000 a year per room.

"You have no trouble in putting these up," he said, "but for the man earning \$2000 a year or under, you cannot put up housing at such a cost as he can afford to pay out of his earnings."

"If we can get money, we can build," said one builder, urging that state or municipal aid be invoked to turn mortgage money into the building field. "We do not believe in municipal building, but we do feel that the city should furnish financial assistance to builders. We are at present building two-family houses. Before the war they sold at \$6200; now we must get \$11,000 for them. We are not building multi-family houses because of the increase in costs. There are no buyers for them at the price we are compelled to charge."

Cost of New Building
He thought it would require \$240,000,000 to provide up-to-date, new law, six-family buildings to house 100,000 people.

Representing the Merchants Rent Committee, which he said was composed of about 20,000 business men, chiefly in the garment industry, and employing 300,000 workers, L. E. Schleier urged that business and housing construction be put into the same class, and that rent legislation should not be restricted to one class of landlords.

Mr. Schleier declared that millions of dollars had been diverted to erection of business buildings in the last six months, and that the manufacturers found it cheaper to erect their own buildings in spite of high building costs, as they could thus secure necessary accommodation at about one-fourth the rent they would have to pay another.

"There are 500 lofts vacant today left by manufacturers who have gone out of the city because they can't pay city rents," he said.

ENFORCEMENT URGED IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While the laws were remarkably well enforced during the first six months of constitutional prohibition in Massachusetts, so that intoxication decreased almost to the vanishing point, and some jails were closed, a change in the personnel of the local bureau of an important federal department has resulted in an increased laxity in enforcement in the last two months, according to Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. He stated this week that reports indicated that federal permits to purchase and use alcohol were being abused.

Journals which have stressed violations of the law, to the neglect of the beneficial results, at the same time professing to uphold "law and order," have, by their inconsistent attitude, missed an opportunity to support the Constitution, he said.

"In Massachusetts we have not revised our state laws to harmonize with the federal laws," Mr. Davis said. "Until that is done, state officials and local police officials will be unlikely to exert themselves to prevent the sale of intoxicants. Had the Legislature of 1920 enacted the enforcement code introduced by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League instead of wandering about in the 'beer fog' we would have a much more satisfactory condition today."

"It is doubtless true that until after election there will be a tendency toward lax enforcement. Partisan politics will complicate the situation. We must not forget, however, that great reforms are not accomplished in a single day. To rid a great nation of the drink curse is an heroic task. We must be patient and very vigilant."

New Jersey Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Now that the federal prohibition enforcement officials in this State have followed the example set by those in New York by shutting off wholesale liquor permits, dry leaders here express the opinion that the officials will be better able to stop the sale of liquor. There are 886 saloons in this city alone and not until the recent order abolishing wholesale permits did they experience difficulty, apparently, in obtaining liquor.

Samuel Wilson of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, said that there was no indication that raids such as those now in progress in New York City were contemplated in New Jersey. A few weeks ago there had been a raid, but he considered that the first effective attempt to enforce the law was the order shutting off wholesale permits.

Brazilian Medal Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mrs. Cecil Clark Davis, artist, of Chicago, has been awarded the gold medal of the Brazilian Exposition of Fine Arts in recognition of the merit of a group of portraits which she exhibited at the United States Embassy in Rio de Janeiro last July.

EXTREME POLITICS UNLIKELY IN CANADA

Both Conservative and Liberal Leaders Are Strong Constitutionalists While the Farmers Are Also to Be Relied Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian politics are gradually but surely reverting back to pre-war conditions of partisanship, a partisanship, however, which has become broadened by the lessons of the war, and which has abandoned many old and timeworn shibboleths. New political groups, it is true, have sprung up, but generally speaking the fight today, which will ultimately culminate in a general election, for which all parties and groups are even now preparing, will be one between Conservatism and Liberalism.

The crisis of 1917 which resulted in a fusion of elements of the two existing parties into a Union government, had the effect for a time of shattering party alignments. Sir Robert Borden was returned to power with a following composed of a heavy sprinkling of Liberals, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought to Parliament a group of 81, the majority of whom represented constituencies lying to the east of the Ottawa River. A national convention of Liberals was called in August of last year, and at that convention the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was appointed leader.

Mr. Meighen Chosen

Still, while Sir Robert Borden remained as Premier and head of the Union Government, and while the Hon. N. W. Rowell and other Liberal-Unionists remained in the government, Liberals who in 1917 voted for Union Government were slow to come back to their old allegiance. There were several defections in the House from the government party on tariff issues, but instead of throwing in their lot with Mr. King, these men formed a group of their own under the Hon. T. A. Crefar. In fact, but two men, the Hon. W. S. Fielding and F. P. Pardee, crossed the floor to the Liberal opposition.

Upon the retirement of Sir Robert Borden there was a change in affairs. By that time a number of the most prominent of the Liberal-Unionists had retired from the Cabinet. Among these were F. B. Carvell, the Hon. T. A. Crefar, the Hon. H. W. Rowell and H. H. Maclean. The national convention method of appointing a successor to Sir Robert was not chosen. Instead, the Premier requested the members and senators to write him as to their choice. They did so, and it is stated that the majority of the rank and file favored the Hon. Arthur Meighen. This was natural, inasmuch as the majority of the rank and file were Conservative, and believed that the fate of the government depended upon getting back to old party lines. In the Cabinet, however, there was not unanimity, and an eleven-hour effort was made to secure the acceptance of Sir Thomas White, who, it was thought, could better succeed in healing the present breach between Quebec and the other provinces. Sir Thomas refused the position, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen became leader.

Since then the new Premier has made several notable speeches, the keynote of each and all of which is conservatism. Mr. Meighen has stood staunchly behind the ideal of reasonable protection, and has pleaded with the electors to fight the foes of constituted authority. Both his appointment and his utterances thereafter have done much to bring about a realignment of the old party forces. The new Premier aims to bring together the "safe and sane" elements. And in the meantime Mr. King is endeavoring to consolidate the "progressive" elements under the banner of liberalism. He declares that both the farmer and the Labor movement is an outcome of unrest against things as they are, and this he claims to be pure liberalism.

There has been an inclination on the part of government speakers to designate as "Bolshevist" movements opposed to them. But the somewhat striking feature of the campaign between the Premier, Mr. Meighen, and Opposition leader, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, so far is the fact that it is a contest between two ardent champions of the Constitution. Both

men might be described as disciples of Edmund Burke in his younger days. Mr. Meighen is a lawyer, and at excellent one; in fact he might be described as too good a lawyer for a man who has to go outside the four corners of his brief, and keep in touch with human affairs. Sir John Thompson was once designated by a famous Toronto lawyer as a "legal monk"—a man of cloistered and secluded legal mind. The description might be applied to the new Premier. In the course of his stirring speech he talked much of law and order, and the necessity of protecting the Constitution against dangerous and rash innovations.

A Champion of the Constitution

Mr. King is not a lawyer; but he is an almost passionate champion of the Constitution. In his speeches the dominant note has been the Constitution, and the need for getting back to representative and responsible government, and for abandoning the short cuts and autocratic methods used because of the imperious demands of war time. He has even been adversely criticized for laboring the theme too much. One critic has stated that the Liberals have nothing to offer but "bleak constitutionalism" which may captivate the mind of a doctrinaire, but is not nourishing food for a new and hustling nation.

In fact, the great majority of Mr. King's present following are ardent constitutionalists. There is no subject which they love better to discuss, and upon which they are better versed than that of the Constitution. Bolshevism can never set foot in Quebec. The National Roman Catholic labor organizations are strongly anti-Socialist.

While, however, the present contest is one between rival champions of the Constitution there is a marked difference between the personality and experience of Mr. King and those of Mr. Meighen. Mr. King is not a lawyer. Before entering politics he was a student of labor questions. He first became Deputy, and then Minister of Labor in the Laurier government. He entered Parliament as a sort of industrial expert. In 1911, when his leader's government was defeated, he failed to carry his seat, and he turned again to his occupation as expert on industrial questions, and as mediator between employer and employee in the United States. In this capacity he was engaged during the war, and has been given credit for the establishment of peaceful relations between employer and employee in the matter of the production of war supplies.

In discussing labor questions, however, he always has the Constitution in mind. "In working toward a wise evolution of government in industry," he says in his book on "Industry and Humanity," "the evolution of government in the state cannot be studied with too much care." So he takes his readers back to the origin of the British Parliament, showing how it has widened from absolutism to executive authority broad-based upon the people's will.

Old Parties Reforming

Such being the leadership of the two old parties of Canada, rapidly reverting to former alignments, little anxiety need be entertained of the spread of Bolshevism in the Dominion. If there are imputations of Bolshevist tendencies they are made for political purposes, and with full knowledge on the part of those who make them of the general unpopularity of Bolshevist tendencies throughout the Dominion. Progress in Canada in the past has been along constitutional lines. There was, it is true, a flare of rebellion in 1837-38, but after that the battle for self-government was won by such champions of constitutionalism as Baldwin and Lafontaine. The vastly important steps of confederation were taken in the same way, and the same is true of provincial self-government.

Should the farmers' movement gain the ascendancy at the next election the Constitution, on the other hand, will be as safe in their keeping as it would be in that of Mr. Meighen or Mr. King. So far, therefore, as her political leaders are concerned Canada has nothing to fear from Bolshevism.

MACKENZIE PROTEST SENT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CHICAGO, Illinois—A protest against permitting Terence MacSwiney to continue his "hunger strike" was dispatched to Premier Lloyd George yesterday by P. P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate for the presidency.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SOUGHT

Georgia's Pressing Need Is Institution for the Building Up of Its Farms, Says Chairman of Soil Improvement Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The building of a really great agricultural college in this State is the most pressing and urgent need of Georgia and is the only force that can surely guarantee to this State a fruition of its highest purpose as exemplified by its greatest growth, prosperity and happiness, according to Derry B. Osborne, chairman of the Soil Improvement Committee.

Georgia, he says, has always been, is now, and will always be an agricultural State. The biggest thing in the State is agriculture, there being three times as much money invested in agriculture and 12 times as many people engaged in its pursuit as in all the industries in the State put together; while every man, woman and child in the State depends upon it for the very necessities of life. A close analysis of the materials fabricated by the industries of the State, Mr. Osborne points out, discloses the fact that 85 per cent of them originate on the farm. Agriculture, he says, therefore, must be considered as both primary and fundamental.

Industry Absorbs Supply

Referring to the high cost of living and the present labor shortage, Mr. Osborne says: "Industry by the payment of high wages in shorter hours of work has absorbed all the available supply of labor. Labor, for some reason best known to itself, has seen fit to so slacken its efforts at production as to cause a quadrupling of the normal labor cost on all articles produced. On the other hand, agriculture has lost from 30 to 40 per cent of its labor to industry and the remaining 70 per cent on our farms is giving from 12 to 15 hours' work per day, and in spite of this arduous toil, the supply of all farm products is short and barely able to supply the country with the necessities of life."

The remedy in this labor shortage on the farm, Mr. Osborne says, lies in the proper diversification of crops, the expert use of improved farm machinery, and a technical knowledge of the crops to be grown, which embodies methods that will guarantee to the farmer a maximum yield of all crops at a minimum cost per pound or per bushel.

Georgia has given either too much thought, time, energy, and money to the building up of its industries or else too little thought, time, energy and money to the building up of its agriculture, he says. As a result, the industries of the State have drawn from the farms not only the hired labor but the farmer's own sons and daughters as well. Little inducement is held out to the boy or girl to remain on the farm when they have before them the experience of their own parents, who, all their lives, have worked from daylight to dark, day in and day out, slaving away with literally a bare living only as their reward. "It is no wonder they turn their eyes toward the city with its bright lights, high wages, short hours of work, and an opportunity to get some pleasure out of life," Mr. Osborne says.

Need of \$4,000,000 Urged

If it is necessary and for the good of the State that \$1,000,000 be added to the already splendid facilities of the Georgia School of Technology, Mr. Osborne then contends that it is more urgent and necessary and for the great good of the State that \$4,000,000

should be added to the "meager facilities of the Georgia State College of Agriculture."

"The upbuilding and support of our agricultural college," Mr. Osborne says, "is the crying need of the hour and will bring to the State in a financial gain thousands upon thousands of dollars in the time to come for every dollar of cost to the State. It will bring good byways as well as good highways; good schools and more of them; better churches and more of them, because the prosperous farmer will be able and willing to pay for them. It will bring happiness and contentment into the hearts and homes of the farmer and his family in the enjoyment of comforts hitherto impossible; it will pay up his debts or lift the mortgage on his farm, or if a tenant farmer, enable him to own his own farm."

ANSWER GIVEN TO MARTENS CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Replying to the statement of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Bolshevik emissary to the United States, that the United States was withholding emergency supplies from the suffering civilian population of Russia, officials declared that it was impossible to send such supplies to the civilian population of Russia because the Bolshevik Government commandeered them and sent them to the military forces.

On one occasion, it was said, guarantees were given by the Soviet authorities to Great Britain that supplies from the British Government to the civilian population of South Russia, in the vicinity of Odessa, would be given to the civilians, but the Bolsheviks took everything for the military.

RATIFICATION BY TENNESSEE UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Nothing is to be apprehended in Tennessee for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, in spite of the efforts of the minority members of the House who took advantage of the absence of some of the suffragists to try to overturn the majority vote for ratification, according to the opinion of Frank M. Thompson, Attorney-General of Tennessee, given officially to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

In a telegram to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, Mr. Thompson says: "Nothing done in either branch of the General Assembly has amended the ratification and certification of the Governor to the Secretary of State of the Nineteenth Amendment upon which his proclamation was issued; nor can either branch of the Assembly, the Governor or Secretary affect it."

STREET MATERIAL NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The department of the public works of this city has expended for the construction and maintenance of highways, sidewalks and bridges but \$186,768.33 out of a fund of \$475,674.77, secured through appropriation and miscellaneous receipts, available for the present year's work, and there remains an unexpended balance of \$288,906.44 with not more than two months in which to do street and sewer work to advantage. The principal reason that the department has this big balance in its treasury instead of distributed over the streets of the city is the failure of the cement market and the sewer pipe industry coupled with transportation difficulties of the past year.

SENATOR HARDING SEES COOPERATION

Republican Candidate Expects American People to Make Lawful Cooperative Buying and Selling of Farm Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio—Declaring that the future of the country is menaced unless American agriculture is preserved, Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, in an address to a large delegation representing farm organizations today, called on the nation to look to its land problems. Senator Harding said in part:

"We must all unite under the slogan 'America first.' I desire to speak for the consumer when I speak of American agriculture. I desire to awaken the country to the menace to its future unless American agriculture is preserved, and, above all, I desire that I may have a hand in stopping bungling and economic nonsense and false promises and prodigious waste and dictatorial powers, all of which have smothered the farmer."

"I shall soon set forth at greater length the proposals in mind to remedy these conditions. On this occasion, however, I lay stress upon one thing—cooperation."

"I believe the American people, through their government and otherwise, not only in behalf of the farmer, but in behalf of their own welfare and the pocketbooks of the consumers of America, will encourage, make lawful and stimulate cooperative buying, cooperative distribution, and cooperative selling of farm products."

Candidates Answer Engineers

CHICAGO, Illinois—Opinions of Gov. James M. Cox and Senator Warren G. Harding regarding a national department of public works, a budget system of appropriations, development of public resources, and other questions are given in letters from the two candidates made public yesterday by the American Association of Engineers. The letters are answers to a questionnaire.

Governor Cox wrote: "My reply to every one of the questions you ask is unequivocally yes."

Senator Harding said he had been considering the question of a department of public works and added: "I should be unworthy of public confidence if I ventured to decide so important and far-reaching a question without the very fullest study."

"You may say in a general way that I think very well of the appointment of an engineer on the Interstate Commerce Commission and I have always spoken heartily in favor of a progressive and constructive policy of conservation. I am sure you know that I favor the budget system and a very forward policy relating to reclamation and irrigation."

NEW SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which expects 3500 students for the coming academic year, and which already has more than 2000 registered, four weeks before the first courses begin, now uses a new system of registration. Whereas, formerly only three days preceding the opening of the term were used for that purpose at the Institute buildings, now the selection of subjects is made at home, on cards which may be obtained at any time.

TO THE
Customers and Employees of the



American Woolen Company

The American Woolen Company will show its Spring 1921 line to the trade on Thursday, September 9th.

The American Woolen Company mills will start preparatory departments on Monday, September 13th, and other departments thereafter as soon as possible.

The wage scale will be the same as when the mills were forced to shut down in July.

American Woolen Company

By WM. M. WOOD, President

Wise Bees Save Honey—Wise Folks Save Money



Interest
On Regular
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Begins
Sept. 10

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4½%

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Our Vacation Club

Commencing this month will mature next June. Your regular weekly payments for 40 weeks—or monthly, if you prefer—will be paid back, with interest, on June 22nd, just in time to provide funds for the summer—or for the coal bill.

The Vacation Club is like the Christmas Club. It is an easy and sure way to save regularly. Books are ready.

Total Assets \$34,256,044.23

Home Savings Bank

Incorporated 1869
75 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7, for deposits and Club payments only.

SOVIET RUSSIA AS SEEN AT FIRST HAND

Recent Political Situation Is Complex but Increased Support Has Been Given Government Owing to Various Causes

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 3.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Investigation in Russia, and particularly inquiries among opponents of the Bolsheviks leave no room for doubt that the position of the Soviet Government has been greatly strengthened during the past year. The explanation of this is many-sided, and some of the causes exhibit those remarkable and almost inexplicable contrasts which the observant visitor to Russia cannot fail to notice. The increased support given to the government is partly due to its ruthless and violent action, partly to the idealistic side of its work, and partly to national feeling aroused by the allied intervention in the civil war and the onset of the Poles a few months ago.

No aspect of the present political situation is capable of simple analysis, and the operation of the causes mentioned is both varied and complex. For instance, violent repression of counter-revolutionaries has removed thousands of active enemies of the Bolsheviks, but it has led thousands of passive opponents to abandon the belief that the government would collapse. This process was helped by the defeat of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin—hence the acceptance of various forms of service, administrative, industrial, or educational, by members of the former well-to-do and privileged classes, in order to save themselves from the worst privations.

Extension of Education

On the other hand the impressive schemes for the extension of education and for industrial reconstruction have made a wide appeal to the Russian temperament, so that many people who greatly dislike the methods by which the Bolsheviks gained and maintain their power are nevertheless prepared to help in the practical work. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor met many of these and found among them a deeply rooted conviction that only by working sympathetically with the Soviet Government could Russia be saved from a worse fate than that which has already befallen her. Add to all this the fact that the Bolsheviks won a large measure of support among the workmen and the peasants by the assumption of state control of industry and redistribution of the land which specially benefited the landless and the poorer peasants, and it will be understood why the Soviet Government despite its repressive measures, has succeeded in strengthening its position.

Moreover, the appeal to Russian patriotism, and constant insistence that the necessities of war and the effect of the blockade are the dominating causes of the food shortage in the towns and the lack of commodities of all kinds both in town and village, have induced many Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to restrain their criticism of the government while Russia is attacked from outside. Members of both these opposing parties, when closely questioned on the subject, admit freely their inability to offer an alternative policy or to form an alternative government under the existing circumstances. What they look forward to is the establishment of conditions under which the Bolshevik leaders would have to justify their administration without reference to the entente policy or a blockade, and solely by its effect on the Russian people and Russian industry.

Policy Definite

There seems to be no room for doubt that under these conditions, with the army transformed to a national militia and the majority of the soldiers back at work in the villages, the government would find it difficult to exist if its policy did not gain the approval of the majority of both town workers and peasants.

Another reason why the Soviet Government has become stabilized and apparently secure is that, whether its policy be judged good or bad, it was a definite policy, and it has been pursued with energy and directness. While on the one hand many of thousands of exiles who hurried back to Russia from America and elsewhere after the first revolution gave strength to the party which advocated methods of ruthlessness and terror, others provided the administrative ability, the practical energy, and the driving force in the effort to reestablish industry and transport.

Consequently the government machine is effectively organized for its avowed purpose, and some of the heads of the departments, like Mr. Tchitcherine at the Foreign Office, Mr. Sverdloff and Mr. Lomonosoff, in the Transport Department, Professor Millutin at the head of the Supreme Council of Public Economy, Dr. Semashko, the Commissioner for Health, Mr. Schmidt, the Commissioner for Labor, and Mr. Lunacharsky, the Minister of Education, are not only very able men but they work tremendously hard and expect no better conditions than the average Russian has to endure. These men belong to a quite different school from the extreme Communist propagandists like Mr. Zinovieff, Mr. Bucharin, and Mr. Radek.

National Feeling Revived

Their practical work, in saving the Russian people from actual starvation and absolute breakdown of in-

dustrial and transport, is largely responsible for the improved position in which the Soviet Government finds itself. The military successes have of course played their part, but these would not have been possible but for the real, if limited, industrial recovery which has made it possible to clothe and equip armies.

The effect of all these various causes was suddenly reinforced when the Poles began their offensive, by a revival of the old national feeling, and this was not checked by a renewal of repression against those who were suspected of association with counter-revolutionary movements. Shortly after the beginning of the offensive a serious explosion of munitions occurred in Moscow near the aerodrome. This was attributed to Polish agents and within a few days about 500 people were arrested and imprisoned as a "preventive" measure.

Troops Loyal

At the same time the full powers of the extraordinary commission, including the imposition of the extreme penalty, were restored. This body was the chief instrument of the terror, and it officially admits the signing of nearly 9000 "death warrants" after formal trial. The moderate elements in the government were working for its abolition by stages, and before the Polish offensive its powers had been substantially curtailed. The restoration of its authority, however, did not check the growth of national sentiment and the rally to the government, and it was obvious to anyone who conversed with soldiers or watched the troops on their way to the front, that the army, greatly enlarged by the conscription of young peasants, was thoroughly loyal to the civil power.

It is impossible to say whether the Soviet Government will maintain its present strong hold when peace is fully restored. It is certain that unless the restrictions on the freedom of the press and on the rights of public meeting are removed or at any rate, very considerably modified, there will be constant political trouble.

Government leaders believe that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which have been created for them during the past two years, either by their own policy or by the pressure of war events, they will be able to turn the peasant's opposition into support when they can offer him material goods. They also believe that it will be possible, by cooperation with the newly organized trade unions, to work the nationalized industries successfully, and to combine workers' control of workshop conditions, wages, hours, and so on, with individual and even dictatorial control of the technical processes and general administration. This remains to be proved.

A FEDERAL SYSTEM FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is understood that events are rapidly moving in Ireland towards an offer by the British Government, if moderate minded men can be found to whom such an offer can be made, of the adoption of the federal system for the various parts of the British Isles. It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George has laid down as a condition of any negotiations that there must be no republic, and that there must be no coercion of Ulster.

Apart from this, the federal system, which would be largely based upon the recommendations of the Speakers Committee on Devolution, would substantially, it is hoped, meet even advanced Irish views. In that case the federal portions of the British Isles would be England, Scotland, Wales, Ulster and the rest of Ireland. The powers thus devolved on the proposed local legislatures would be as follows: Regulation of internal commercial undertakings, professions and societies; order and good government, ecclesiastical matters, agriculture and land, judiciary and minor legal matters, education, local government and municipal undertakings, and public health.

In order to meet the expenditure on the transferred services it would be agreed that for five years the following duties be handed over: Liquor, establishment and traders licenses; entertainment, inhabited house, and land values duty. The only point not settled affects the character and composition of the local legislative bodies themselves. This, however, could be speedily adjusted were the general policy accepted.

AUSTRALIA BUILDING MERCHANT VESSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By the end of 1920 Australia will probably have a fleet of 14 home-built merchant vessels, constructed by Australian labor and largely with Australian material, at a cost comparing favorably with ship construction in the United States.

Mr. Churchill, the director of shipbuilding, who is leaving Victoria, says that the foundation of a great industry has been securely laid. Since the Delunga was constructed in 1919, 60,000 tons of Australian-built shipping had been launched. The cost of the Emitta, the last vessel to take the water, would be less than £27 per ton, and £6000 would have been taken off its construction cost if certain steel material had not had to be imported, and if certain industrial troubles had not occurred.

Mr. Poynton, the minister in charge of shipbuilding, announced that provision would be made for the rolling within the Commonwealth of all steel required for shipbuilding, thus obviating the necessity for importing.

POLAND AS A PIVOT OF FRANCE'S POLICY

Authority Says It Was a Matter of Policy to Make Her the Most Counterbalancing Weight on Germany in North and East

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—France has been regarded with a considerable show of reason as being the leader of the European reaction and of striving rather for war than for peace. It is, therefore, desirable, if correct conclusions are to be come to about the rôle that France plays in the continental scheme, that the peculiar circumstances of France should be considered.

Thus in respect of Poland it is perfectly true that France through Mr. Millerand was much more eager to take drastic measures, even military measures, that would have produced incalculable consequences and perhaps completed the European chaos. England has no difficulty in representing herself to be a pacific nation by comparison with France, who certainly seems to be more inclined to militarism.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussed this question with an exceedingly competent authority. He told him of the impression that had been created abroad, at least in some quarters, and requested him to put forward the French case.

In return the authority deplored that there should be this misunderstanding concerning France, but agreed that it did really exist. He went on to defend the attitude taken by France on certain specific points.

Old Balance of Power

With regard to Poland, France has undoubtedly made Poland the pivot of her policy. It was early realized that with the total defection of Russia it would be necessary, assuming that the old balance of power were to exist in Europe—and unfortunately it will be some time before there is a real, effective, universal League of Nations—to cultivate a particular friendship with the Polish people and to drive a sort of diplomatic bargain with the Polish Government. Quite apart from genuine sentiment which actually did exist between the French and Polish peoples, it was a matter of policy to make of Poland the most powerful counterbalancing weight on Germany in the north and east.

There exists in France the belief that some day or other Germany will seek her revenge. It is thought that another war is inevitable unless Germany is held in check. The alliance with England, if it continues, should help to hold Germany back, but it cannot be disguised that there are grave doubts as to what may be the future inclination of England. In any event, admitting that England is always prepared to offer her aid, it is still necessary that Germany, if ever she became bellicose again, should be menaced by an attack from the other side.

Cold Reasoning

Such is the cold, diplomatic reasoning which made France prepared to do anything to save Poland when she was menaced by the Bolsheviks. It should always be remembered that France has suffered invasion not once only and that she naturally takes precautions against another possible invasion. Those countries—even England—which have not been trampled by the enemy can hardly be in a position to understand the intensity of this feeling.

Against Germany itself, France undoubtedly adopts a sterner attitude than does England. It is, perhaps, a pity that France cannot be induced to look forgivingly upon her neighbor, with whom she has, after all, to live side by side; but rightly or wrongly France is prepared even to sacrifice the entente with England than to give way to German demands. The disarmament of Germany is for her the first condition of safety. She is determined to supervise this disarmament in the most vigorous way and to bring Germany to book if she endeavors to evade her responsibility.

Misplaced Leniency

So with regard to reparations, there is a tendency at this moment to let Germany off. France will be no party to such misplaced leniency. That is the constant theme of such statesmen as Raymond Poincaré. It is not altogether that France wants the money—though of course she does; it is also the fear that Germany will get ahead of her in reconstruction, in commerce, and so in general strength, with the result that she will again be a serious menace. That consciousness of the menace of Germany is at the bottom of all French action and explains why France cannot take the detached and perhaps generous view which others take. France keeps up a big army because she does not think it safe to disarm. The accusation of militarism should be considered always in the light of France's geographical situation.

France certainly believes in using her military strength for the coercion of Germany. But she does not, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured, wish to proceed to the occupation of fresh tracts of German territory if it can be avoided. Occupation for occupation's sake is not what she is aiming at. Now it is a misunderstanding of this matter that has lent most color to the interpretation of French policy as a policy of militarism.

A Guarantee of Payment

It is a guarantee of payment, as a method of compulsion, that France looks upon an advance into the Ruhr

or elsewhere should it be necessary. France does think it will be necessary. She has no faith in a Germany freely carrying out her promises. She is intensely distrustful. She cannot accept, as it should be accepted if it is to be really valuable, the conception of the League of Nations. In her relations with Germany she is only content with force.

She has for this reason sought allies. She wished to draw up a definite military pact with England. England was not too well disposed toward such a proposal. England prefers to be free and not in a cut-and-dried set of circumstances be obliged to march whether at the moment she thinks it advisable or not. She only consented on condition that America would come in. A pact which would only be ratified finally if America agreed to it was drawn up. America did not ratify it and the whole thing fell to the ground. She hesitated a long time, wishing to conclude a general arrangement with England, but when this seemed hopeless she turned to little Belgium, which stands in the way of the invader, and began to frame a pact with her.

Pact with Belgium

It must be confessed that this military pact as drawn up by the military advisers is something more than a defensive pact. It may be turned to aggressive purposes. It is exceedingly comprehensive. It is entirely independent of British or American support. Belgium and France by it are irrevocably pledged to stand by each other in any eventuality.

All French policy in the new states that have sprung out of the Austrian Empire is to make of them buffer states. Now, in looking upon Germany as the hereditary enemy she realizes that Germany, too, will be obliged by the nature of things to seek allies. Who are those allies? Austria is unimportant. France supposed she had won Poland. The new states were also, she believed, in her political orbit. What remained? Obviously only Russia.

Here, then, is the political key to France's attitude toward Russia. Mr. Millerand is only carrying on the idea of his predecessor, who rendered peace with Russia impossible during his tenure of office in spite of many attempts of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson. Prinkipo was not the only scheme for peace which was wrecked by France. But France is logically persuaded that Germany may make use of Russian Bolshevism to upset the Treaty of Versailles and to begin the war upon her again, and thus she has resisted all attempts to recognize the Bolsheviks. The policy once entered upon perpetuates itself. France has encouraged all the anti-Bolshevik leaders like Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin and now General Wrangel. She has kept the representatives of the old Tsarist régime in Paris, and it is upon them that she felt she could count for friends if only they succeeded.

No Aid for Soviets

On the Soviets she certainly could not count for the smallest aid against Germany. She could not count upon them for a pact of any kind. To the end she was obliged by the momentum of circumstances to struggle against the Bolsheviks, to oppose peace with them and to stir up anybody and everybody who would fight against Moscow.

It is thus that she is reproached for being a bellicose nation, even a bellicose nation by proxy. But she is not so at heart, she claims, and it is not to understand her peculiar difficulties and obsessions to imagine that France wants war. If she resisted a so-called peace, it was because rightly or wrongly she believed that such a peace meant war upon her. Already she foresees the union of Germany and Russia with something like dismay.

Such is the real explanation of French policy, and whatever may be thought of the reasoning it will be seen that it abolishes France of the frequent charge of being militarist which is launched against her. She may be wrong—the writer looking at her gradual isolation in Europe, Italy gone, England going, France standing a solitary figure with America largely disinterested, thinks she is wrong—but at least she has a logical purpose and has thought out what she is doing.

SPANISH MINISTER EXAMINES MOROCCO

Viscount de Eza, War Minister, Begins Tour of Detailed Investigation in All Sections of the Spanish Moroccan Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—An amount of detailed attention that can only be described as peculiar has been given to the visit of the Minister of War, the Viscount de Eza, to the Spanish zone of Morocco. It is a tour of investigation that is being very thoroughly carried through, and as "La Epoca" says, it is not by any means a matter of a hurried glance at towns and villages and of a review of troops here and there. The Viscount de Eza is one of the keenest of the newer Spanish statesmen, and finds himself deeply interested in modern social and economic movements of every description. He was Spanish representative at the Labor Conference in the United States and came back to Spain laden with valuable and useful impressions. Keen of intelligence, highly cultured and a hard worker with a considerable sympathy for the proletariat in its present day endeavors, he is an acquisition to the governmental system of Spain, and some considerable surprise was manifested when, on the Date Government coming into power, he was stowed away, as it seemed, at the Ministry of War.

New and Important Phase

However, it begins to seem that Morocco was in special view when this appointment was made. As Spain considers, there is really nothing to do in the way of army organization or improvement at the present time, and the Viscount de Eza at the beginning of his administration said he should attempt no reforms but only touch up existing systems here and there. On the other hand, the Morocco problem is becoming increasingly important to Spain in two or three different ways. It is not only that in the near future there may be difficult questions in France, and that incidentally a point may be made of the quality of the work that Spain has been doing in her zone, but that at the present time, with communication being established between Melilla and Alhucemas, and Sheshan, away in the south, about to fall into the possession of Spain, that work enters upon a new and important phase.

The Viscount de Eza is making a very detailed and thorough examination of every condition and circumstance in all three sections of the Spanish zone, Melilla, Ceuta and Larache, and his examination will be devoted as much to the civil as the military side, although he will inevitably devote much attention to the operations that are at present in progress. It has been a point of criticism upon the Spanish Administration that so few of the statesmen most concerned have ever taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted at first-hand as to what is going on in the zone and what has to be done there, and that very much of the business is left entirely in the hands of the military authorities, who have not generally made a conspicuous success of it. The extended visit by the Viscount de Eza is destined, in some measure, to remedy this state of things. Nevertheless, the attention that is being given to the expedition is so marked as to provoke certain inquiries to which there does not appear to be any immediate answer.

Study and Inspection

The Minister of War left Madrid for Algeiras in the company of his secretaries, military assistants and the deputy to the Cortes, Torres Belfia. They were received at Algeiras by the local authorities and embarked immediately on the cruiser Princesa de Asturias, sailing for Ceuta. At Ceuta there were some ceremonies on a small scale and a reception at the headquarters of the commandant general, after which there was a banquet in honor of the Minister. At this function a speech was made by the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, who

expressed the idea that it would be a good thing that in the future the Viscount de Eza would be able to understand and appreciate without the assistance of written information, the nature and value of the work that was being done by the Spanish Army in Africa. In his turn the Minister of War said that he brought with him for the army a salute from the King and the government. His expedition was one of study and inspection, and that it was only a matter of observing the necessities of the army and expressing them to the government for them to be at once satisfied as a civilian, he added, his responsibility in discharging a task of so much difficulty was all the greater.

He mentioned that the King had a fervent desire to visit Spanish Morocco very shortly and to pass through the country where the Spanish Army had fought so splendidly. There was a good deal of enthusiastic cheering for Spain and the King at this affair, and as soon as it was over the Minister, accompanied by the High Commissioner, General Vallejo and others, left by special train for Tetuan. On the way there were demonstrations at D'Ar Riflen, Castillejos, Miramar, Negro, Malalien and Rincon del Medix, and a squadron of aeroplanes from Santa Ramel followed the train and made a variety of evolutions over it.

Visit to the Calipha

Despite all intention to make as little ceremony as possible, Tetuan devoted itself heartily to the task of giving a great reception to the Minister during the short period he was in the city before departing for Larache. The roofs and balconies of the houses were profusely decorated with flowers, the streets were crowded with people of every description, among whom Spanish, Moorish and Jewish women were conspicuous, and an arch of flowers was raised on which the words "Tetuan to the Viscount de Eza" were formed. The Minister duly went to pay his respects to the Calipha, and this was the occasion for some rather interesting proceedings. At the gates of the palace the Grand Vizier and the Kaid Mexmar were awaiting him, and within there were two long lines of slaves and servants between which he passed on his way to the presence of the Calipha in the long grand hall. Here he took his seat on the right of the Moorish chieftain and the High Commissioner was on the other side, the Calipha making a short speech of welcome to the Minister, who he said, took so much interest in the protectorate and did so much good work for the pacification and welfare of Morocco.

The Viscount on this occasion, said he had been greatly pleased with all that he had seen in the zone so far, and had formed a high opinion of the work that had been accomplished by the High Commissioner. Then the Grand Vizier gave a special welcome to the Viscount in the name of the Moorish Government. The Minister, he said, represented the protecting nation which had done so much for that region and the Moroccan inhabitants extended to him every possible affection and respect. There was some Moorish ritual at the close of this meeting. The reception given by the Moorish chiefs was cordial enough in its way but it was somewhat stiff and highly formal as are all such meetings between the Moors and Europeans.

After this the Minister, who was hustling through the first part of his program at a great rate, proceeded to Larache by automobile, various other automobiles containing civil and military personages accompanying. They proceeded on the road which for a long time, until the military operations of last year, was closed owing to the attention given to it by the famous and troublesome Raululi and his army of tribesmen and their occupation of the central point of it, the celebrated Fondak. Here the Viscount stopped a little while to examine the works of Raululi and what had been done with them.

JUBILEE OF GREAT ATLANTIC FLEET

White Star Line Celebrates Fiftyeth Anniversary—Standard of Dimension Multiplied 12 Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—For one of the great commercial concerns whose history is closely interwoven with that of Liverpool, this is a year to be underscored in the calendar with a line of red—a year of jubilee. Fifty-one years ago the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., better known to the world by its original title of White Star, began the building of its famous Atlantic fleet, and 50 years ago the pioneer ship took to the water. This was the Oceanic, the forerunner of that magnificent mercantile armada built to the order of the firm at Belfast by Messrs. Harland & Wolff.

As shipping history goes, 50 years is not a long stretch in the careers of any of the big corporations; but, taken in its entirety, the White Star record reaches much further back, right away back, indeed, to the sailing ship days, and the White Star clippers engaged in the Australian cargo and emigration trades achieved a measure of renown quite as lofty as that enjoyed by the liners of the Atlantic today. As for the ships, Champion of the Sea, White Star, and Blue Jacket, they were every whit as familiar and popular as Olympic, Adriatic, and Baltic.

A Striking Contrast

Of all the examples that might be cited by way of illustrating the swift advance of marine construction, there is none more striking than the case of the two Oceanics, the second one launched on the birthday of the first, with only an interval of 29 years between. The first of the famous pair, a four-masted, square-rigged craft, could be tucked away today among the pygmies; her measurement of 3707 tons gross would not even give her the status of a modern tramp. Yet once upon a time she queened it over all the rest, and British folk took pride in her as one of the new wonders of the ocean world.

Her reign was a very short one, however. Within three years her supremacy was challenged by the Asiatic, Belgic, Gaelic and Tropic. Five years after she began her adventure the Britannic and Germanic, were vaulting their 5000 tons, and then at the end of 29 years came that other Oceanic with 17,274 tons to set against her 3707 tons, 27,000 horsepower and a length of 700 feet.

Oceanic Deposed

Now the second Oceanic has gone, not worn out by service, but destroyed in the war, though long before her departure she had been deposed from her pride of place, reduced in fact at the end of 21 years to the seventh position in the list. Her 17,274 tons the Germanic overtopped with 18,451, then came the Celtic (20,904), Cedric (21,039), Baltic (23,876), Adriatic (24,541), and the giant Olympic (46,359), not to mention the Britannic with her 48,158 tons, nor the Homeric of 33,600 tons, which is still in course of construction.

What it all amounts to is that in the 50 years which has attained completion the standard of dimension in the White Star fleet has been multiplied 12 times and a bit over. Taking tonnage as the basis of calculation, the Olympic is 12 times bigger than the first Oceanic, the pioneer ship of the line.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA Saskatchewan.—The surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway are running a line from Foam Lake to Indian Head. The proposed line, when constructed, will form another link between the main line and the Winnipeg-Edmonton line. It will open up territory in the central east of the Province hitherto only partially served.

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DRINK INTERESTS IN SCOTLAND ANXIOUS

Judging by Efforts of the Trade
Considerable Anxiety Is Felt
Regarding the Present Vigor-
ous No License Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORFAR, Scotland.—The no-license campaign in Scotland is being carried on vigorously, and the increasing activity of "the trade" is a sure sign that as the days go on, it is growing more fearful of the results. The advocates of temperance—such as the National Citizens' Council and others—are waging the conflict in an honest, open fashion; and every argument and statement brought forward by them in support of no-license can be proved and substantiated. On the other hand, the trade has resorted to all sorts of underhand practices and deceptive statements to enlist the sympathies of its supporters.

Several items of interest may be recorded. At the end of June, the Right Hon. Robert Munro, K. C., the Secretary for Scotland, issued final regulations to officials in the burghs and parishes, and these contain enlightenment on various details which were exercising the thoughts of some people. To take one for example—a speaker at a border meeting allowed the audience to question him at the close of his address. One man said: "You say that the second option (limitation) means a reduction of one license out of every four, otherwise 25 per cent, but what will happen if that option be carried in my parish, where there is at present only one license?"

Question of Polling Day

On that occasion the speaker was unopposed, but the Secretary for Scotland now states that a separate ballot paper will be issued to meet such cases, and only two resolutions will be voted upon, namely: 1. No change resolution. 2. No license resolution. Local government bodies are also to be allowed to fix a provisional day for polling before it is known whether such will be required or not.

This question of the polling day has been a burning one for some time. All the temperance organizations are eager to have it on the same day as municipal elections in the burghs, both because of the fact that it would be more economical and that a bigger poll might be insured; while the Licensed Trade Defense Association desires a separate day. Deputations have met town councils, and in Glasgow requests were sent in from both sides and discussed. The trade gave it as its reason for advocating a separate day, that there might be confusion of ideas and that the electors ought to have the chance to vote on a clear issue. Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, and other burghs have already decided that the poll shall be on the same day as the municipal election in November and it is expected that most of the burghs will follow this lead.

Returns Asked For

Following upon the issue of the position of premises still run and occupied by the Central Control Board, a deputation from the National Citizens' Council waited upon Mr. Munro, to ask for further information. The Secretary for Scotland's regulations in various districts in Scotland were spoken of. On the assumption that these premises did not come within the act, the deputation asked that the electors should be given effective control in these areas. They did not think that the electors should be dependent on the decision of the Liquor Control Board. Mr. Munro asked that this question should be put to him in writing, when it would receive his attention.

The Secretary promised to do all he could to meet the wishes of the deputation, who asked for returns of population and electors in "dry" areas, also the number of licensed premises in other areas; and for the returns of the Liquor Control Board and Prison Commission as to the number of persons arrested for crime while under the influence of drink, and the number arrested for drunkenness and offenses connected with it—all these facts to be made available to all ratepayers before the taking of the poll.

The success which has attended the work of the Citizens' Council must be going to the trade, whose posters and advertisements are getting more numerous from week to week. Sometimes they quote isolated sentences from historic men and occasionally little bits of poetry.

Not to be outdone by the Citizens' Council, the trade has recently started a small newspaper, which it calls the "Anti-Prohibition Journal." The first page of which is filled with short cuttings from newspapers of different kinds, the whole headed by the line in large type: "The newspapers are against the Temperance Act." No stone is being left unturned by the trade to tell its customers their duty when polling day comes, and a small white label with a red border is attached to beer bottles bearing the legend: "Prohibition means more taxation. Vote no change."

Manifesto Issued

Perhaps, however, the most significant fact connected with the trade is that it has just published a new manifesto, which is interesting and instructive because of its confessions, admissions and desires. This manifesto has, however, been carefully prepared in defense of the trade. It favors the reduction of licenses with compensation; the improvement of the public houses; the granting of licenses in districts where needed, by transfers from congested areas, and where there is a public demand; improved conditions to permit of the supply of cheap and wholesome food, when required; reasonable hours of opening and closing; and drastic punishment

for habitual drunkenness. The manifesto states that the trade would welcome cooperation with the real temperance reformers in framing laws which, while preserving the liberty of the people, would promote temperance.

This manifesto looks like the wall of a trade that had been tried and found guilty and which fears the verdict about to be pronounced against it. It is prepared to cooperate or attempt to deal with it has met with hostility and never more so than at the present time. Now, with the prospect of an upheaval in November, it makes its panic-stricken request by asking to be curtailed, improved, given better hours, to have its best customers punished, to do anything, only to have its existence continued. No trade in Scotland ever had to make a confession like this, and none other would be permitted to continue, that created the mischief this one has done. It can only be effectively dealt with when the people exercise their powers, and show that it is no longer required.

DIVERGING VIEWS IN AMRITSAR CASE

Many Europeans Still Hold to the Belief That Promptness Saved Punjab From Mutiny

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Feeling in India has been very high with regard to the question of the punishment of General Dyer in connection with the suppression of the Amritsar rebellion last year, and the three groups are not likely to alter their opinion very materially however long the controversy lasts. One section of Indian and British opinion, which is firmly convinced of the error of General Dyer's action, will still contend that exclusion from further service in the army is not sufficient punishment.

On the other hand, the majority of European feeling will continue to hold the view that a serious situation was imperiled, and that by his prompt action General Dyer saved the Punjab from the horrors of a second mutiny, and that his dismissal is simply a sop to the extremist agitators. A third group, while realizing the extreme difficulty of his position and sympathizing with him, will still feel that he made serious errors for which he must suffer, though allowing that he was convinced he was doing no more than his duty.

The Indian Viewpoint

It really depends on the point of view from which the subject is regarded. The Indian community somewhat naturally minimizes the danger and emphasizes the cruelties caused by the firing, which they consider to have been unwarrantable under the conditions. The Europeans, on the other hand, are inclined to emphasize the appalling brutalities committed by the mobs in Amritsar and Ahmadabad, and being firmly convinced of the widespread unrest which was manifested in India at the same time, they are naturally inclined to dwell on the danger and to feel that very strong measures were necessary to avert even worse bloodshed than was caused by the firing. In this connection the government itself remarked that General Dyer's action "resulted in an immediate discouragement of the forces of disorder." Those who are not disposed to take an extreme view of the case contend that though the position was serious, General Dyer could have accomplished his end without so much force.

There is not the smallest likelihood that these three groups will change their opinions, and the conviction is growing that the sooner the controversy is allowed to drop the better. Moderate Indian and European opinion is already tending in this direction, and nothing is to be gained by a perpetuation of racial discords and mutual ill feeling.

No Racial Prejudice

The question has been thoroughly discussed and even should the same situation arise again the ideas involved have been clearly stated. Certainly no one can say that the government's decision has been affected by racial prejudice, for General Dyer has been condemned in spite of the government's recognition of the honesty of his purpose and the difficulty of the position with which he was faced.

It must be borne in mind that soldiers dislike nothing more than to be called in to take part in civil disturbances, and such a summons places them in a false position. In war their duties are clear, and they are opposed to a well armed foe, but in a civil disturbance this is not the case. No soldier likes shooting at a practically unarmed mob, even though it may be capable of a huge amount of mischief, especially as in this case where the mob had been purposely misled and incited by deliberate falsehoods. The law allows precisely the amount of force necessary to quell the disorder, but makes no attempt to define that amount; if the soldier therefore uses insufficient force he will be condemned for weakness, while if he uses too much he will be tried like a criminal and disgraced. A more ungrateful task cannot be conceived.



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CLOSING SINN FEIN COURTS IN IRELAND

Police at Nenagh Disperse an Arbitration Court, While the Military at Castlebar Prevent Holding Court in Town Hall

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A Sinn Fein arbitration court sitting in Nenagh Courthouse recently was dispersed by District Inspector Captain McDonnell and a number of policemen. When queried as to what authority they had for holding that court, the chairman replied that they had the authority of the people, and that they were Republicans. Captain McDonnell stated that in that case he must declare the court illegal, whereupon a so-called present reminded him that the arbitration courts legal assemblies, when speaking of them in the House of Commons recently.

Another solicitor invited the district inspector to take a seat, and witness the proceedings, suggesting that he should intervene if he saw anything illegal carried on. Captain McDonnell having declined, the arbitrators drew up a statement representing that they were elected by the people irrespective of their political views, and that they had no jurisdiction. The district inspector, however, persisted in his determination to close the court, but stated that he did not want to use the force at his disposal. The chairman then declared the court adjourned, and asked the people to disperse quietly, which they did, leaving the precincts in charge of the military.

Solicitors May Practice

At a meeting of the council of the Incorporated Law Society the following reply was sent to a country member who asked if it was proper for duly qualified solicitors to appear on behalf of clients in the Sinn Fein arbitration courts: "The council under existing circumstances, see no objection to solicitors appearing to protect their clients' interests in the arbitration courts referred to."

The military took possession of the town hall, Castlebar, recently, and the police patrolled the streets in its vicinity, in order to prevent the holding of a Sinn Fein court announced to take place there. Father Meehan, whose father and grandfather were policemen, had a heated argument with Mr. Horan, the district inspector, who was only doing his duty.

The magistrates of the city and County of Cork recently held a meeting in the city hall when they passed the following resolution:

A Magisterial Resolution

"That we, the Nationalist Justices of the Peace for this City and County of Cork, having regard to the unmistakable opinion of the vast majority of our fellow-countrymen—with which we cordially agree—that Ireland is entitled, like other oppressed nationalities, to a form of government chosen by the people, and that as this was the basic principle underlying the great European war to crush militarism, we consider it our duty to surrender our commissions sanctioned by British law, feeling that our retention of the same constitutes an obstacle to the demand so long made by the people of Ireland, so long overdue, and so ardently sought for. That copies of this resolution be sent to all city and county justices of the peace unable to attend, with the request as to whether they are prepared to subscribe to it."

A settlement has been arrived at in the Dublin newspaper dispute which has been under arbitration since July 2, when the daily papers ceased publication for one day. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who has devoted much attention to the matter, invited Lord Justice O'Connor to meet the Dublin Printing and Kindred Trades Alliance in the Mansion House, with the result that the judge delivered an award to be operative from May 31 and binding until December 31 of this year. This award authorizes a flat increase of 11s. per week to the adult members of the alliance and proportionate advances to the younger members. To this the newspaper proprietors have agreed although it is in excess of that accepted some time ago by the members of the Trades' Alliance in England.

Payment of Constabulary

Payments for special duties of the Royal Irish Constabulary were recently refused at a meeting of the Dublin County Council. The items demanded included expenses incurred in the conveyance of prisoners, the carrying out of duties under the Weights and Measures, and Food and Drugs acts. The payment of income tax to the collector of taxes was also deleted. Lady Dockrell said they should not refuse payment to the Royal Constabulary until they had some one to take up these positions, and she proposed that the payments be made. Dr. Merrin seconded the

proposal, which was, however, defeated by 17 votes to 2. The chairman's proposal was that they should appoint their own civilian officers to Constabulary were at present unable to carry out any such civilian duties owing to their military duties, and their removal from the country districts into the towns.

It was proposed by Mr. C. O'Kelly that all disputes between the council and its employees be referred to the conciliation board appointed by Dail Eireann. Lady Dockrell wished to know if the council was sure that the trades unionists would submit to have their case put before that court, and proposed that it might be well to get it in writing from the unions, that they were willing to abide by its decisions. Mr. Curran, of the Transport Union, having assured Lady Dockrell that the unions would agree, Mr. O'Kelly said that if she were in closer touch with Dail Eireann she would know that both parties in a case are compelled to sign an agreement to that effect before that tribunal will proceed with any case. Lady Dockrell's good-humored response that she came to the council to be educated evoked considerable amusement.

Sinn Fein Cattle Drivers

Mr. Gradwell of Dowth Hall, near Drogheda, who recently applied to the dail Ministry of Agriculture for protection against Sinn Fein cattle drivers, now refuses to submit his case to the Castledown Land Court, although he was allowed the protection he desired, and had his cattle back on the 1300 acres of grazing land in dispute. Mr. Gradwell, having perceived the usual summons to attend the court, did not appear, and he has accordingly been found guilty of gross contempt, the arbitrator decreeing that he had no alternative but to instantly withdraw all protection from Mr. Gradwell, and that the claimants were now entitled to enter and use Mr. Gradwell's land until such time as the latter paid the fine of £50 imposed by the court, and submitted his case to it for arbitration.

It was also ordered that the lands were forthwith to be under the control of the Castledown Sinn Fein Club, that the meadows were to be sold by auction, and an accurate account kept of the proceeds, with the object of giving Mr. Gradwell compensation when he should make a claim on submitting his case to them. Should Mr. Gradwell not agree to submit his case before next November, the claimants would then be entitled to make that interlocutory order absolute. The herder was left in full possession of his house, but ordered to render service in future to the Sinn Fein Club pending Mr. Gradwell's decision.

WOMEN GRADUATES CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Women university graduates from all parts of Canada have opened a triennial convention here. The meeting, which is being held under the auspices of the University Women's Clubs in Canada, briefly outlines its objects to be: To make easier for women the attainment of the things they desire; secondly, to bring university women into contact with one another as they move from place to place, and, thirdly, to help the world now in such a state of turmoil, toward a more patient, tolerant attitude; toward the possession of beauty and peace. The clubs are international in character, being affiliated with similar American and British organizations. At the last international conference, which was held in London, England, in 1919, it was decided to hold the next convention wherever the League of Nations should meet.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—New South Wales citizens, assembled under the auspices of the State Protestant Federation, held an enthusiastic rally in Sydney recently. They filled the town hall, the Congregational church hall, the Presbyterian hall, and overflowed into the street to the number of 5000 persons. The meeting expressed their loyalty and devotion to the King, and their inflexible determination to maintain the civil and religious liberties which they enjoyed. They also adopted a resolution urging the federal government "to stand firm against the attempts that are being made to prevent the deportation of enemy aliens" also favoring the immediate deportation of the persons already dealt with and asking the federal authorities "carefully and rigorously to safeguard this country from the introduction of disloyal propagandists."

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Sold Direct to the Consumer. A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co. Columbus, Ohio.

FACING HIGHER PAY DEMAND IN AUSTRIA

Proposal Is Made That Salary Scale of Government Officials Should Include Guarantee of Official Rations in Kind

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Only a few months have passed since the Republic of Austria, at a very heavy sacrifice, raised the salaries of all its officials and employees to meet the increase in the cost of living. Since then, the prices of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities have advanced so greatly that the higher wages are no longer adequate and the employees are again clamoring for more money. Their demands are perfectly just and must be satisfied, but such relief can be only temporary; prices will rise still higher, wages must be raised again, and so there seems no end to the vicious circle.

One solution of the difficulty which seems to merit serious consideration, has been put forward by Hofrat Dr. Joseph C. Wirth, chief of the Austrian Government news agency, one of the younger and more progressive officials who are endeavoring to improve the financial and industrial conditions of the country.

Official Rations

In an interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Wirth pointed out that the salaries of the state officials do not permit them to buy even the small rations of provisions officially allotted to them. He contends that the negotiations about to begin for fixing salaries on a new scale must be based on the idea that the employees, under all circumstances, will be guaranteed at least such official rations.

Dr. Wirth went on to say: "What do they do in the country? The agricultural laborer begins by settling first of all the actuals which he is to obtain from his 'breadgiver'—observe the literal significance of the old German word—and not until this part of the contract is agreed upon does he concern himself about what he will receive in hard cash. Just suppose that some one should propose to the peasant and the agricultural laborer to fix the wages in such a way that the laborer would be in a position to buy from the peasant for cash the actuals he requires for himself and family. Billions of new notes would have to be printed to provide the money for this absolutely unnecessary application of the currency to so large a portion of the economic life of the country. Peasant and laborer would oppose, with all their might such a nonsensical innovation."

Buying From the State

"Now why is the same thing, which between peasant and laborer strikes us as utter nonsense, an unavoidable necessity where the state and its employees are concerned? The state owns foodstuffs just as the peasant does, if in a limited measure, but to an extent which would insure the quantity allotted by law to all those who cannot provide for themselves. It is through the influence of a tradition which is not in the least concerned with economical necessity, and which even stands in opposition to the financial point of view, that the state remunerates its employees with bank notes, where it is to buy food from the state. The fiction is upheld that the money spent upon the actuals purchased by the state returns straight to the coffers of the state. But the very reverse happens. As the total remuneration is not sufficient to buy the actuals allowed by law, the state is continually obliged to advance money to its employees, who have the right to an advance, amounting to one year's salary. Bank notes are continually printed for this advanced money; millions upon millions paid superfluously to the employees to enable them to pay for the actuals allotted to them instead of letting them have the food in kind, as the peasant sensibly does with his laborers."

"If this system had been adopted from the moment when it was decided to increase salaries and wages in proportion to the increase in prices, the employees would have had a modest minimum of existence assured them, which is not the case now. Perhaps the time has come to consider this problem, now that the employees of the state are making renewed demands for higher pay."

The ROBERT-MORTON Church Organ

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WOOD'S OVR-ONCE AUTO

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EXCELLENT for all wood-work. Brightens silverware and all metals. \$1.00 Post Paid all parts of U. S.

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Cocoa Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found.

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EXCELLENT for all wood-work. Brightens silverware and all metals. \$1.00 Post Paid all parts of U. S.

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portion to the increase in prices, the employees would have had a modest minimum of existence assured them, which is not the case now. Perhaps the time has come to consider this problem, now that the employees of the state are making renewed demands for higher pay."

Food Drafts

"One of the principal objections to the adoption of this system of providing for the employees of the state, in kind, is the technical difficulty of putting it into effect. But indeed there is any reason against the distribution of food drafts, when the salaries are paid the first of the month? Wherever the actuals are sold at present, these food drafts would have to be accepted and accounted for as real cash. The individual numbers of the families, which in past times might have been difficult to deal with, are so no longer, since the state, when it increased the wages to meet the higher cost of living, had to adopt the system of providing separately for each member of the family. Everything might remain just as it is, the only difference being that the food would be paid by government food drafts instead of banknotes. Millions of banknotes need not be produced afresh, would be at the disposal of the government of absolutely superfluous currency."

"But this idea might be applied to many other branches of economical production. The state could assist industrial corporations so that these might partly remunerate their employees with foodstuffs. The application of the rule has been tried in several industries and although it was opposed, very good results were obtained. It would not be difficult to construct a system by which the manufacturers would procure food from the state in exchange for the goods they produce and which the state requires, such as locomotives, rails, railway cars, machinery, ready-made clothing and boots. Both sides might profit by this system. Then the relations of the manufacturers with foreign countries, and the exchange of manufactured goods for foodstuffs with which to pay their workmen should be encouraged, whereas the state at present prevents and prohibits it. At present the working classes object to the partial payment in kind, because they distrust the system, but the objections would soon be removed, if representatives of workmen were initiated into the system and were given full control over the distribution."

"There can be no doubt at all that the workman already prefers food to banknotes, the worthlessness of which he has opportunities enough of convincing himself. Political economy would certainly gain by the system. On the one hand, superfluous banknotes would be withdrawn from circulation, and what is just as important, the gradual reduction of wages, which is inevitable when the Austrian currency improves and normal conditions of life are reestablished, would be very much more easily brought about."

"It may not be possible just now to apply the entire system, but a trial might be made at least in the case of the employees of the state, who are at this very moment clamoring for higher pay. Their claims could be fully satisfied by giving them the food the state owns, in kind."

CANADIAN SUGAR PRICE DROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Announcement was made by leading sugar refiners in Montreal—the center of this business in Canada—following a long consultation with representatives of the Canadian Board of Commerce, that the price of sugar has been dropped all round 2 cents a pound—from 24 to 22 cents. This will affect every grade of sugar.

FISH!

YOU can save

you give your family

plenty of fish—but be

sure it is well and daintily

cooked—and made appetizing with that "wonder-

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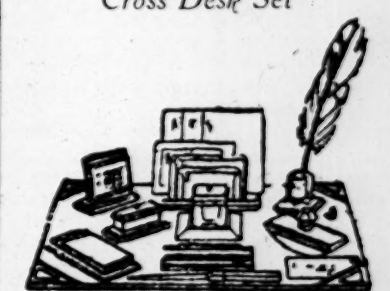
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We have so great an admiration for our artistic goods that we want to see a lot more people enjoy a share of them.

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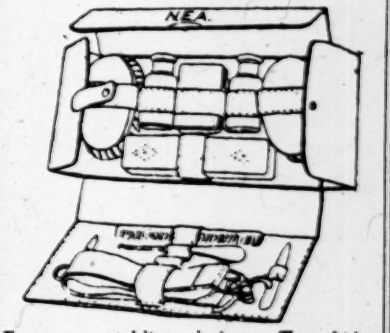
Black glass desk set, nickel mountings, comprising: pad 19x24 inches, stationery rack, ink stand, pen tray, stamp box, calendar, hand blotter, shot jar, note pad and letter opener.....\$54.00
Quill pens, extra, from.....\$3.00

Wallet—Photograph Case



Wallet, at left, full-length bill pocket, card and stamp pockets. Black pig seal leather, size 5 1/2x3 1/2 inches, folded.....\$12.18
Folding case, at right, for two cabinet size pictures, celluloid protection, opening 4 1/2x5 1/2 inches. Colored crush calf.....\$12.20
Initial stamped, 45c extra

Cross Toilet Case



For men: folding design. Tan hide leather, nickel, glass and ebony toilet and manicuring articles. Sizes: 11 1/2x6 1/2x2 1/2 inches.....\$24.00

Cross Holder for Valuable Papers



Removable paper envelopes stamped: "Valuable Papers, Fire Insurance Policies, Life Insurance Policies," etc. Tan pigskin or black goat seal, satin lining. 10 1/2x5 1/2 inches.....\$3.00

WINNING THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Seventeen million American women have been given their political freedom by half a hundred Tennessee men, men from the cotton plantations and the cotton mills. The federal woman suffrage amendment has been ratified and has been proclaimed law by the United States Secretary of State.

A reversal of the vote on the part of the Tennessee Legislature makes the legal tangle in which Tennessee's ratification is involved undoubtedly more complex, but unless the Governor of Tennessee rescinds his certification or the certificate is declared invalid by the courts, the proclamation will not be recalled and the law will stand.

"In the name of good government" has been the rallying cry of the suffragists for the 60 years that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been leading the fight for equal suffrage. But when the battle line was moved to Tennessee it became apparent to even the most casual onlooker that ratification meant more than votes for women. It meant a triumph for clean honest incorruptible legislation. It meant that the little group of men gathered here and there from among the people of Tennessee had the courage and integrity to stand by their pledges to the women in the face of the most tremendous pressure of the most active, the most urgent, the most tempting lobby that has ever undertaken to make any legislature carry out its will.

The Legislature of Tennessee came to Nashville on August 9 pledged to ratify the federal woman suffrage amendment, passed by Congress in June, 1919, and since then ratified by 35 states. It believed in the fundamentals of woman suffrage since in April, 1919, it gave presidential and municipal suffrage to the women of Tennessee. It approved of the way the women had used that suffrage for it paid frequent tribute to them as voters. It glorified in the opportunity to extend suffrage to the women of the nation and therefore three weeks before the session was called there were in the hands of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who was in Nashville directing the campaign, the pledges of a majority of both Senate and House to ratify the amendment. These pledges had in each instance been given to the neighbors of the legislators. For the national association had only two representatives in the State, Mrs. Catt, and Miss Marjorie Shuler, director of field publicity for the national association, who had charge of the Tennessee publicity campaign. Their policy from the beginning was that no lobbying should be done save by the constituents of the legislators.

The Lobbyists Arrive

Then what happened? With victory seeming inevitable there appeared men from outside the State, men who went from Carter to Shelby and left behind them legislators who said they were not so sure they would be able to keep their pledges to vote for the amendment. There began to be curiosity regarding these persuasive gentlemen. They were asked who they represented and gave connections which were proved to be false. Mrs. Catt began to make statements concerning the "sinister influences" at work against ratification. Silently these men disappeared. Immediately the outlook improved. Pledged men declared they intended to stand by their pledges. Sixty-two men in the House and 22 in the Senate were ready to vote for ratification with only 50 in the House and 17 in the Senate required for a constitutional majority. Then there descended upon Nashville like a horde of locusts employees of a certain interest who took up the anti work.

So rampant was the opposition lobby that the men of Tennessee, rising as for warfare, volunteered in the suffrage services and, recruited over night, began coming into Nashville with set faces. There day and night they reminded the legislators of the promises they had made back home and fought the tremendous forces at work against ratification.

It was due to this bodyguard that there was not the expected landslide to the anti when Speaker Walker, who had been a member of the ratification committee who had agreed to vote for the amendment, who had promised to introduce it and to lead the fight in the House for it, suddenly over night and with no warning became the anti floor leader.

With these conditions the Senate and House joint committees on constitutional amendments granted a hearing on August 12, limiting the speakers to a discussion of the constitutional question involved. The suffrage speakers argued that the provision in the State Constitution providing for the election of a legislature between the submission and ratification of a federal amendment was in conflict with the federal Constitution and therefore was null and void. The opposition broke the rules of the debate to introduce charges against the suffragists of being "Bolshevik-minded" and of "having lost their grip on womanhood." But the chief argument of the

antis was a yea and nay letter from Senator Harding so equivocal as to leave the audience in considerable doubt as to the sincerity of his previous appeals to the legislators to ratify. This letter was later duplicated by a letter from Governor Cox saying that the provision in the Tennessee Constitution limiting ratification was wise and should be adopted by all the states. It was a strange coincidence that both of these letters were written on August 10, since which date there have appeared from political headquarters comments on the inconvenience of having so many new voters injected into the presidential campaign.

The Senate Debate

The Senate vote which came on August 13 was overwhelmingly in favor of the suffragists, 25 to 4. Those who spoke against mainly contented themselves with attacks on the suffragists. Senator Monroe furnished a bit of humor when he declared that he was changing to the suffrage side in spite of frantic appeals from Connecticut. "I have told Connecticut that I am going to vote for ratification and give back to her what she gave to Tennessee by ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments," he declared.

Lack of united floor leadership of the suffragists in the House, enabled the opposition to delay a vote on August 13, when at least 60 votes would have been given for ratification, and again the following Monday. But suffragists were able to organize and get the floor on Tuesday.

By then the capitol was jammed every session by the women wearing yellow flowers, waving yellow flags, cheering the suffrage leaders and pleading with the legislators. It had become evident that wobbly men were counted upon by both sides and that their final vote would determine the issue. No one knew what would happen.

The first speaker was T. K. Riddick of Memphis, philanthropist and constitutional lawyer, who had offered himself for election for the special session in order to lead the suffrage fight. "I have in my pocket the signed pledges of 62 members of this House which the people of Tennessee will have a chance to read. If those pledges are broken I shall go to this chamber ashamed of being a Democrat and a Tennessean," he declared.

The Anti Side
The first indication of the open slide to the anti of what had been a solid suffrage delegation from Davidson County, was made by Representative Percy Sharpe of Nashville, who announced that he intended to break the

close with a ringing speech from Representative L. D. Miller, who said: "When the special interests made an attack on this Legislature in January, they had a gang of lobbyists to put over their infamous bills. I recognize in the lobbies these same special interest servers. You have an opportunity on this occasion to rid this State of an incubus that has had its claws

leeried stormed applause. When the name of Banks Turner was called there was no reply. Again it was called and even a third time with no reply and it seemed as though the supplications of Speaker Walker were taking effect. But before the clerk could announce the tie, Representative Turner arose and said in a conversational tone, "I desire to be recorded



Miss Alice Paul, president of the National Woman's Party

in this Legislature for 50 years. Let us show by our votes that the special interests are done in Tennessee."

Further charges were shut off by Speaker Walker from the floor where he was managing the anti-campaign and who, with the dramatic cry, "The hour has come, the battle has been fought and is won," demanded a vote on tabling ratification. The roll call

as voting aye." The vote then stood 49 to 47 and no floor blunder by the suffragists was equal to the one made by Speaker Walker who immediately changed his vote in order to move for reconsideration and thus save the suffragists the constitutional majority of 50.

Pressure Exerted

Speaker Walker had absolute control of his motion for two days and during that time the most terrific onslaughts of the opposition lobby were made. First Representative Burn was threatened with secret affidavits of a bribe which it was alleged caused his change of vote. The affidavits came into suffrage hands and their publication with denials prevented the carrying out of similar threats against other men. Representative Burn made the statement that he had changed his vote because of a letter from his mother in which she said, "Be a good boy and help Mrs. Catt put the rat in ratification." He was the target for attacks of all kinds and the little mountain home was even invaded by the women anti-suffragists in an effort to get the mother to repudiate the letter to her son. In spite of published attacks upon his moral character the mother sent another telegram in which she said, "I stand squarely behind suffrage and request my son to stick with suffrage until the end."

Two other representatives were telephoned every half hour, day and night, one of them, T. O. Simpson, had his position as teacher in the little district school withdrawn as the price of his stand for suffrage. On August 21, when the reconsideration motion became the property of the house, these same 49 men were still standing firm as the Stonewall Jackson.

But what did the 50 find when they walked into the House the morning of the twenty-first? That 38 men, unable to defeat suffrage, had deserted from the posts to which they had been elected by the people of Tennessee and had fled over the border into Alabama, where they announced they would stay the session out and prevent, by the absence of a quorum, the reconsideration of ratification.

The Final Vote

The women of Tennessee as a silent protest against the betrayal of the honor of their state, sat in the places of the absent members while the suffrage legislators took possession of the machinery of the house. Having a constitutional majority, they moved and carried that they could proceed

to business on the ratification under the rules of the federal constitution and with 50 votes for ratification and ordered the suffrage resolution back to the friendly hands of the senate.

The state Attorney-General, Frank Thompson, had ruled that the ratification was completed on August 19 and that the house had no right to consider favorable action on a federal constitutional amendment. But the legal phases of the question have been taken into the courts by the securing of an injunction against Governor Roberts, Secretary of State I. B. Stevens and Speakers A. L. Todd and Seth Walker.

Other court proceedings are also taking place, a grand jury investigation of lobbying on the amendment proceeding under the order of Judge J. D. B. DeBow, of Nashville, who said in his charge to the jury, "It has been and is being currently reported and is being claimed by some of the friends and advocates supporting ratification of the proposed federal amendment that forces of compulsion and representatives of special interests have come into this State from beyond our borders and that lobbyists or in any event individuals bearing the reputation of lobbyists have been and are at present in this city and county invading and infesting the rooms and hall of our State and capitol and the lobbies and public assembling places in hotels and other places in our county."

Eleven days after the passage of the ratification vote, the House adopted motion to reconsider the resolution. Then by a vote of 47 to 24, with 20 members not voting, the House voted not to concur in the action of the Senate. This was the first meeting of the House since August 20 at which a quorum was present.

Suffrage leaders have not regarded the Tennessee situation as serious, declaring that the best legal advisers have informed them that once ratification is voted by a state Legislature, the vote cannot be reversed, except in case Congress presents to the states a resolution to repeal the amendment.

GASOLINE PROMISED AT A LOWER PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana.—The first independent oil refinery in the south has commenced producing gasoline here. It is the Shreveport Producing & Refining Corporation, organized by men who owned producing oil wells in this field at the time when the Standard Oil Company refused to handle their crude product through its pipe lines to the market, and before those pipe lines were declared to be common carriers, and forced to handle all oils offered, by an act passed by the recent state Legislature. C. D. Keen, chairman of the executive committee of the company, announced that gasoline would be sold at such a price that it could be retailed at 25 cents a gallon, with a fair profit to the retailer, as against the 29¢30 cents now charged in New Orleans and other cities of the State.

NEW ORLEANS WILL BRIDGE MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Mississippi river is to be bridged at a point about three miles above the northern limits of New Orleans, and the cost will be \$10,000,000. The site selected by the committee appointed by the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad Commission, a part of the city government, has been approved by the commission council, and plans are being drawn by the city engineer, with the advice and aid of several prominent engineers of New Orleans. The city has purchased land for both abutments and approaches to the bridge. The east side tract fronts 1200 feet on the river, and consists of 550 acres, for which \$275,000, or \$500 an acre, has been paid. The western terminal tract has a 7000-foot frontage on the river and was purchased for \$96,000.

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MUSIC

Moiseiwitsch in Australian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Benno Moiseiwitsch has set new musical records in Australia. No other pianist on his first visit to Australia has at his first concert in Sydney packed to overflowing the Town Hall in that city. An audience of 3500 greeted him at his initial appearance.

Eleven such recitals were given in Sydney; nine have recently concluded in Melbourne. His Adelaide season was a triumph, as were his return seasons in Melbourne and Sydney prior to his New Zealand visit. He has made history in Australasian concert-giving and left a name which can be mentioned without exaggeration in the same connection as Paderewski, Melba and Clara Butt.

The Christian Science Monitor's representative's first meeting with Mr. Moiseiwitsch was in his hotel suite. His wife, Miss Daisy Kennedy, supplied all the vivacity in conversation which the pianist at first lacked. His enthusiasm in the argument which followed, on the legitimacy of making cuts in musical composition, betrayed an academic leaning which disagreed with any tendency to compromise in this matter. His Sydney audiences had convinced him also that Australian music lovers were as appreciative of the serious elements of his art as any audiences that he knew.

Moiseiwitsch's simplicity and kindness were shown at a Saturday night concert—in club land—in his honor. Whereas he entered that hearty assemblage of fellow artists as Moiseiwitsch, the world famous pianist, he made his exit to the strains enthusiastically sung of "Good Old Benno." He rose to speak full of apologies for what he was pleased to call his "very bad English." A speech, he said, was therefore out of the question. Might he therefore be permitted to reply in a more appropriate manner? Whereupon he walked gravely to the pianoforte and gave two superb numbers, the Valse Polonoise of Chopin-Liszt and the Marche Militaire of Schubert-Tausig. It was done so graciously, so unassumingly, that all hearts went out to this quiet and unobtrusive Russian.

On the following day he was the guest at the house of a university professor, whose wife was also a pianist, pupil of Leschetitzky. The hostess produced a comparatively obscure composition of the Viennese master which Moiseiwitsch had not hitherto seen or heard. Encoined in a far corner of the room he pored over the manuscript for 15 minutes. Placing the music on a chair he went to the pianoforte and

gave a faultless performance from memory. List might thus have astonished some Roman salon during his Italian years of pilgrimage.

At his recital in the Melbourne Town Hall two days later he played the same piece as a tribute to his master, Leschetitzky. The brilliant morceau had to be repeated.

LARGE SUM RAISED FOR COLONIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—With 300 eastern manufacturers yet to be canvassed the Western Canada Colonization Association has raised practically \$1,000,000. The campaign to raise funds in the east will be completed in September and a similar campaign is to be launched to raise another \$500,000 in the west in October.

The organization numbers prominent men in western Canada, including the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. An eastern executive is to be appointed, consisting of seven to act in an advisory capacity to the central executive and the chairman of the eastern executive is to be given voting powers.

The head office, it was decided at a recent meeting in Regina, will be in Winnipeg. It was decided that no commissions would be accepted for sales of land to settlers, only out-of-pocket expenses to be exacted. In addition to bringing settlers and land vendors together, the association purposes to protect new-comers from graft and to make living conditions genial. The Hon. Robert Brett, Lieutenant-Governor, announced that one of the most important aims would be to improve conditions for those already on the land to induce them to remain in the country.

FARMING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Conditions for returned men in Saskatchewan are excellent. In the opinion of Capt. C. R. Franklin of Ottawa of the Dominion Soldiers Civil Reestablishment, "There does not seem to be any hardship among returned men or dependents in Saskatchewan," he said, "and that is the ideal we have been aiming at. Soldiers out here have a great opportunity on the farms, that we have not in eastern Canada. There have been fewer complaints from western Canada than elsewhere." Teaching as well as farming is finding recruits among the returned men. The Saskatchewan government is granting soldiers who wish to teach special privileges in the matter of permits and many are taking advantage of these concessions.

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The prices begin at \$12.50.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

pledge on which women had worked for his election, in order to vote as he thought his native State of South Carolina would wish. The debate was ended with what a mountaineer called a "bear cat of a speech" by Speaker Walker, in which every trick of word and voice and gesture of the experienced orator worked the audience into a state of alarm over woman suffrage and especially over woman suffrage by federal enactment. The anti were strong enough to force an adjournment after Representative Joe Hanover had answered Mr. Walker, making this charge: "What is a greater crime than for the interests from New York to San Francisco to send lobbyists here to ask you to break your pledges or for certain newspapers connected with railroads to threaten you as they have been doing for the last ten days?" That it was justice against vested influence was indicated in the speeches again on Wednesday morning, August 18, when the debate was brought to a

proceeded tensely down to the name of Banks Turner, who proved to be the man counted upon by both sides and whose decision for suffrage made the vote stand 48 to 48. There could have been no mistake since the clerk had reported each member's vote as it was cast. But a second roll call was demanded. Speaker Walker rushed to the side of Representative Turner and stood with his arm around him arguing while the same 48 votes were recorded on both sides. Immediately the suffragists moved the main motion. Representative Harry Burn was the only change, reversing from the anti to the suffrage side as the gal-

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

More Cheerful Feeling Noted in Business Circles—Big Crops Being Harvested—Deflation Is Going Forward in Orderly Way

It is not difficult to detect a more cheerful feeling in business and industrial circles. Trade has been considerably depressed in some lines and there seems to be little immediate prospect of improvement. At the same time basic conditions are so favorable as to warrant the hope that the worst is over and that improvement in all directions should be noted before a great while.

The most cheering developments are the favorable crop prospects. An abundance of foodstuffs for the entire world seems assured. The cereal crops in the United States, hay and the smaller crops have passed through the critical August period successfully and a big harvest is being gathered. The cotton crop will add many millions to the wealth of the country. Although the condition of the cotton crop reported by the Census Bureau this week was slightly below that of a month ago, the total crop to be harvested will be large. In fact it will be nearly 3,000,000 bales larger than indicated by some of the early reports of condition.

Other Constructive Factors

The deflation process is going forward in an orderly manner. Stubborn resistance to declining prices of commodities was to be expected. It is much easier to put prices up than to put them down and sustain a loss. However, those holding large stocks of high-priced materials of one kind and another probably made large amounts of money when prices were moving upward, and they should be good losers now. If they gracefully yield to the inevitable it will hasten the return to normal conditions and aid in the future prosperity of all, including themselves. However, prices are assuredly coming down irregularly it may be, but they are coming down just the same, and this is a very encouraging feature of the present situation. With the lowering of commodity prices money rates are bound to decline. This will be an influential factor in stimulating trade.

Banks and Industry

Recent complaints from some industrial sections about discrimination by certain banks in extending loans is causing comment in both banking and industrial circles. Bankers while admitting some discrimination, emphasize that it was justified. Here in the east, they point out, industry was quick to grasp the necessity for curtailing loans, and heart-to-heart talks with bankers convinced many that the present is no time to borrow to carry large stocks of goods, or to stimulate production of what is not considered an essential commodity.

Bankers stress the point that commercial loans are not denied any industry striving to increase production of really essential goods. The question arises as to what is essential or non-essential. Bankers point out that an essential commodity is one for which there is urgent demand and which is indispensable for the welfare of the community.

Shrinkage of prices for certain lines, through surplus of production and lessening demand, has prompted lending banks to reduce or refuse loans covering such commodities. Production of necessary articles for which there is world-wide demand is encouraged. There has been hearty banking cooperation in this direction. Demands from industries producing luxuries are viewed as non-essential by bankers.

Trading in Securities

The security market during the last month was a two-sided affair, with the proverbial August bull drive being staged only in railroad stocks, and industrial following an uncertain course and at times figuring in violent swings. Copper shares sagged further, early in the month arriving at the lowest price level in at least a dozen years under pressure of an unfavorable metal situation.

Total sales of stocks in the New York market last month amounted to 13,876,900 shares, compared with 13,154,500 shares in July and 24,484,500 shares in August last year. There were three million-share days last month, bringing the total this year to September 1 to 57. Last year the fifty-seventh million-share day was on June 16, and this time last year the stock market trading had recorded 96 million-share days, several of them registering more than 2,000,000 shares. The largest day in August was the third, with 1,145,500 shares, and that was also the best since May 20. The smallest five-hour session was on the sixteenth, when only 285,900 shares were turned over. That was the smallest since September 26, 1918, when 254,000 shares changed hands.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver, domestic, 99 1/2 cents, unchanged; foreign, 94 cents, up 1/2 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/4d. higher at 59d.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON, England—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Am Can | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 |
| Am Car & Ry | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 |
| Am Inter Corp | 7 1/4 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 3/4 |
| Am Loco | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Am Smelters | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Am Sugar | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 |
| Am Tel & Tel | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Am Woolen | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Ansonia | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Atchafalaya | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Atchafalaya | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Baldwin Loco | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| B & O | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Beth Steel B | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Can Pac | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Cent Leather | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| C & M St P | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Chic R I & Pac | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Chino | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Corn Producers | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Cuba Cane Sug | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| do pfd | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 |
| Endicott J | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Gen Motors | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 |
| Goodrich | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Houston Oil | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Inspiration | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Int Paper | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Invincible | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Kennecott | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Marine | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Metals | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Midvale | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Mo Pacific | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| N Y Central | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| N Y N H & H | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| No Pacific | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Pan Am Pet | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Pan Am Pet B | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Pierce-Farrell | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Punta Alegre | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Reading | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Rep Iron & St | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Roy Dnt of N Y | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Sinclair | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| So Pac | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| So Rail | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Stromberg | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Texas Co | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Texas & Pacific | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Trans Oil | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Union Pac | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| U S Realty | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| U S Rubber | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| U S Steel | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Utah Copper | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Westinghouse | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Wills-Over | 15 1/2 | 15 3/4 | 15 1/2 | 15 3/4 |
| Worthington | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |

Total sales 654,200 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

| Bond | Open | High | Low | Close |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lib 3 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 4 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 5 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 6 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 7 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 8 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 9 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 10 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 11 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |
| Lib 12 1/2 | 85.50 | 85.75 | 85.50 | 85.75 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| Bond | Open | High | Low | Close |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Anglo-French 5s | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 |
| Belgian 5s | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 |
| Brussels 5s | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 | 98 1/2 | 98 3/4 |
| C of Copenhagen 5s | 75 1/2 | 75 3/4 | 75 1/2 | 75 3/4 |
| Swiss receipts 10c | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 | 102 1/2 | 102 3/4 |
| U King 5s 1921 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 |
| U King 5s 1922 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 |
| U King 5s 1923 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 |
| U King 5s 1924 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 | 96 1/2 | 96 3/4 |

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Close |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Am Tel | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| A & C Chem | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Am Bosch | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Am Wool pfd | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Am Zinc | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Arizona | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Boston Fish | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Boston Elev | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Boston & Me | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Butte & Sup | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 |
| Cal & Arizona | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Cal & Hecla | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Copper Range | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Davis-Daly | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| East Butte | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 |
| Elder | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Fairbanks | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Granby | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Gray & Davis | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 |
| Greene-Can | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| I Creek | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Ile Royale | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Lake Copper | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Mass Elec pfd | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Mass Gas | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Maid Colony | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Mohawk | 20 1/2 | 20 3/4 | 20 1/2 | 20 3/4 |
| Mullins Body | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 |
| N Y N H & H | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| North Butte | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 |
| Occochee | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 | 23 1/2 | 23 3/4 |
| Parish & Bing | 27 1/2 | 27 3/4 | 27 1/2 | 27 3/4 |
| Pond Creek | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 | 16 1/2 | 16 3/4 |
| Road & Van Der | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 | 30 1/2 | 30 3/4 |
| Stewart | 25 1/2 | 25 3/4 | 25 1/2 | 25 3/4 |
| Swift & Co | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| United Fruit | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 | 19 1/2 | 19 3/4 |
| United Shoe | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 | 40 1/2 | 40 3/4 |
| U S Smelting | 57 1/2 | 57 3/4 | 57 1/2 | 57 3/4 |

*U S Smelting quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

| Stock | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Am Can | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 |
| Am Car & Ry | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 |
| Am Inter Corp | 7 1/4 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 3/4 |
| Am Loco | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Am Smelters | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Am Sugar | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 | 11 1/2 | 11 3/4 |
| Am Tel & Tel | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Am Woolen | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Ansonia | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Atchafalaya | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Atchafalaya | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Baldwin Loco | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| B & O | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Beth Steel B | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Can Pac | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| Cent Leather | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| C & M St P | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Chic R I & Pac | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Chino | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Corn Producers | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Cuba Cane Sug | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| do pfd | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 |
| Endicott J | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Gen Motors | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 |
| Goodrich | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 | 5 1/2 | 5 3/4 |
| Houston Oil | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Inspiration | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Int Paper | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Invincible | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Kennecott | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Marine | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Metals | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Midvale | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Mo Pacific | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| N Y Central | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| N Y N H & H | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| No Pacific | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Pan Am Pet | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Pan Am Pet B | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Pierce-Farrell | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Punta Alegre | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 3/4 |
| Reading | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| Rep Iron & St | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Roy Dnt of N Y | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Sinclair | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| So Pac | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/2 | 9 3/4 |
| So Rail | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 3/4 |
| Stromberg | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Texas Co | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Texas & Pacific | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 | 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| Trans Oil | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 | 10 1/2 | 10 3/4 |
| Union Pac | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 |
| U S Realty | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| U S Rubber | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| U S Steel | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 |
| Utah Copper | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |
| Westinghouse | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 |
| Wills-Over | 15 1/2 | 15 3/4 | 15 1/2 | 15 3/4 |
| Worthington | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/4 |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked | Dec. |
|---------------|--------|--------|-------|
| American Oil | 21 1/2 | 22 1/4 | Mar. |
| Bay Pipe | 93 | 95 | Sept. |
| Bay Pipe Line | 150 | 154 | Sept. |
| Bay Pipe | 94 | 98 | May |
| Oil | 310 | 320 | Oct. |
| O & G | 535 | 545 | Sept. |
| Pipe | 190 | 194 | Dec. |
| Penn. Pipe | 245 | 248 | May |
| of Cal | 309 | 318 | For |
| of Ind | 685 | 675 | Sept. |
| of Kan | 110 | 580 | Oct. |
| of Ky | 210 | 1470 | Sept. |
| of N Y | 383 | 387 | Sept. |
| Tank | 170 | 138 | Oct. |

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITES HAVE LITTLE TROUBLE

Johnston and Tilden Capture Their Fifth-Round Matches in Straight Sets, While Johnson and Caner Are Also Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, New York—After the strenuous battles of Thursday, there was a general lull of interest in matches of the United States Lawn Tennis Singles Championship, though the meetings of Champion W. M. Johnston and W. M. Washburn and C. J. Griffin and W. F. Johnson were scheduled.

W. T. Tilden 2d started the day's play against W. K. Westbrook of Detroit. He took things rather easily, seldom exerting himself, though his strokes showed his usual brilliancy. He captured the first set 6-3, then eased off and permitted Westbrook to gain a lead of 5-2 in the second. After that he settled back into his game, and took the next three games without trouble, to carry off the set 8-6, finishing with a dazzling service ace. The final set was all in Tilden's favor, Westbrook making a hard fight but unable to meet Tilden's net smashes.

On the other court G. C. Caner was having little trouble in disposing of his fellow-Bostonian, I. C. Wright, winning in straight sets. Griffin and Johnson took the court at this juncture, Johnson's chopping style seemed to bewilder Griffin, and the Philadelphia took the first set seemingly as he pleased, losing only the third game. He continued his accurate stroking for placements in the second set, although Griffin made a somewhat better showing. In the third set Griffin began to handle the chop stroke somewhat better, and breaking through on Johnson's service twice, carried off the set.

The final set was even until the games were 4 all, service coming. Then Johnson broke through Griffin's service by accurate placing on the side lines and took the match on his next service.

The final match of the day brought Johnston in opposition to Washburn. The United States champion was enjoying a relaxation from his victory over Williams the preceding day; his shots were as effective as ever in the pinches, but he never forced the play, winning his games without much difficulty when games were needed to even matters. In each set Washburn won the first game on service, and in the first broke through Johnston's service four times, but Johnston always retailed and finally carried off the set. In the second, Johnston had a lead of 5-3, but on drives out of court Washburn took the next game. Then Johnston took the final game on two wonderful placement shots.

The final set was Johnston's at the beginning, but Washburn made tremendous improvements, forcing a deuce set. The final games were all Johnston's, who finished with three remarkable placement shots in succession. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fifth Round
C. C. Caner, Boston, defeated I. C. Wright, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, 6-3, 8-6, 6-1.
W. F. Johnson, New York, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round
R. N. Dana, defeated W. H. Ross, 8-6, 6-1.

F. G. Anderson, defeated Arthur Ingraham, 6-3, 6-4.
W. A. Campbell, defeated S. R. MacAllister, 6-3, 6-1.
Edwin Sheafe, defeated W. P. Rowland, 6-3, 6-2.

JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated H. L. Godshall, Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Third Round
W. W. Ingraham, Oakland, defeated Lewis White, Austin, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.
William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Harold Miller, Utica, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.
Milo Miller, Philadelphia, defeated Charles Watson 3d, Philadelphia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

JOE'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
J. H. O'Hausen, Philadelphia, defeated William Evans, East Orange, by default.
Semi-Final Round
William Eismann, New York, defeated J. H. O'Hausen, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-4.

J. L. Parquhar, Rutherford, defeated Rudee Nichols, Boston, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round
Marshall and Kuhn defeated Gibney and Green, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Ingraham and Jones defeated Steele and Parsells, by default.

Dalley and Osgood defeated Clarke and Burke, by default.

Burke and Mordlinger defeated Dixon and Auker, by default.

Godshall and Hinkley defeated Miller and Watson, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Second Round
Banks and White defeated Zemon and Jerome, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Third Round
Marshall and Kuhn defeated Hausauer and Klink, by default.

BAY STATE CAVALRY WINS TWO MATCHES

SEA GIRT, New Jersey—Riflemen of the First Massachusetts Cavalry won the finals of the Interstate and Cruikshank team matches in the annual rifle tournament here Thursday. The Philadelphia Scouts' team was second. Other events included the McAlpin and Dryden trophy matches, shot at 200, 600 and 1000 yards.

Participants in the shooting included teams from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and the United States Army and Marine Corps.

HIGH SCORE MADE AT PHILADELPHIA

Cricket Club Representing That City Secures 255 Runs in Its First Inning Against Incognito

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—The famed Incognito cricket team of England found hard competition in its second match in this city. Matched against the Philadelphia Cricket Club team, the Britons found difficulty in bowling out their rivals and allowed 255 runs before they retired the side in the first innings. The match was played at St. Martins. The 255 score for the local players surpasses the Frankford total for its first innings in the opening match against the invaders, by 108 runs.

Edward Hopkinson Jr. was the high Philadelphia scorer. He stood up before the English bowlers until he had 63 runs, being bowled out by R. S. L. Fowler. H. R. Cartwright made a splendid stand for 40 runs before he was caught out by T. C. Lowry. The offerings of Maj. G. H. M. Cartwright, Capt. M. C. Burrows and Captain Fowler, which had proved entirely too puzzling for the Frankford eleven in the first clash staged early this week, were hammered all over the crease by the home guard.

It was only when D. Roberts and G. O. Sheldermine went on that the fierce clamor of the St. Martins bats was muffled a bit. Maj. E. G. Wynyard, star of the visiting team, who did not arrive in time to play against Frankford, was used as change bowler yesterday. In order to allow Major Wynyard to play and yet not force any of the other visitors to a place on the side lines, it was decided to bat 12 men a side, but only to have 11 in the field.

The Englishmen, in their turn at bat, made 85 runs for three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The lineup and summary:

PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB
First Innings
H. G. Scattergood, b. Roberts, c. Burrows 31
W. A. Graham, b. Roberts, c. Burrows 15
C. W. Wooley, b. Roberts, c. Sheldermine 18
H. R. Cartwright, b. Sheldermine, c. Lowry 40
W. F. Fellows, b. Sheldermine, c. Jardine 15
F. A. Henry, b. Cartwright 2
F. L. Robinson, run out, c. Sheldermine 2
F. L. Green, c. Morrison, b. Lowry 15
P. Hawley, b. Fowler 28
J. S. Ellison, b. Fowler 9
E. J. Mason, not out 62
Extras 25
Total 225

BOWLING ANALYSIS
Burrows 13, M. R. W. 9
Cartwright 20, S. 73
Fowler 8, S. 35
Roberts 14, S. 37
Wynyard 5, S. 1
Sheldermine 2, S. 2
Lowry 5, S. 13
Extras 13; byes, 2; leg byes, 3; wide balls, 5; total extras, 25.

PICKUPS

With the major league races drawing toward an end, no break seems to come in the close arrangement of the leading clubs. Four teams in the National League and three in the American are conceded to have more than a passing chance to capture the pennant, and the race in the latter organization is so close that almost daily one of the pace-setting trios is displaced. The same is true of Brooklyn and Cincinnati in the older circuit, while the trailing first division teams, New York and Pittsburgh, threaten to usurp top honors. All in all, it is about the best season artistically since 1908, with both of last year's champions very strongly in the running.

Spectacular plays are very frequent in the closing months of the baseball races, so much so, in fact, that they are almost lost sight of. But catches such as those made in Boston during the recent Red Sox-Chicago series are long remembered, none the less so because the contribution of White Sox players, they were ineffective in staying off defeat. In the second game of the series, played Tuesday, Michael Menosky of the Red Sox hit perhaps the hardest drive he had yet made at Fenway Park, but Oscar Felsch, in center field, ran far and caught it, leaping against the fence. On Wednesday Joseph Jackson, the champions' left fielder, equalled if not surpassed this performance by running up the steep incline at the edge of the inclosure, springing from the very top, and coming down with the ball in his gloved hand.

TWO MAINE COACHES
ORONO, Maine.—The appointment of Monte Cross of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a sixth season as coach of baseball at University of Maine, was announced yesterday by President R. J. Alex. Cross is the only coach ever awarded an athletic "M" at Maine. The appointment of H. W. Plack of Grenoble, Pennsylvania, as track coach also was announced. He is a graduate of Syracuse University and former student at Pennsylvania State College.

NEW YORK ALONE OF LEADERS WINS

Highlanders Capture the Game at Boston While Both Cleveland and Chicago Lose Out

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Cleveland 77 49 .611
New York 79 51 .608
Chicago 77 50 .606
St. Louis 63 59 .516
Boston 61 65 .484
Washington 53 67 .442
Detroit 49 76 .392
Philadelphia 42 84 .333

RESULTS FRIDAY
Detroit 1, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Boston 2.
Washington 14, Philadelphia 5.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston (two games).
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—Of the three clubs battling for leadership in the American League, New York alone was able to wrest victory from an aggregation lower in the standing. The Highlanders were compelled to go into the ninth inning, however, before a very dubious-appearing two-base hit on the part of a pinch hitter enabled them to win. Cleveland, holder of first place, was shut out by Detroit, and Chicago, though trying hard to break its losing streak, failed against St. Louis.

NEW YORK MANAGES TO WIN
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A scratch hit in the ninth gave New York a victory yesterday, 5 to 3. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 3 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 1 1
Batteries—Quinn, Mays and Ruel.
Hannah; Hoyt, Karr and Schang. Umpires—Connolly and Owen.

CLEVELAND DEFEATED IN NINTH
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Although Stanley Coveleskie allowed only five hits, Detroit was able to win yesterday, 1 to 0. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0
Batteries—Leonard and Stange; Coveleskie and O'Neill. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

WASHINGTON BATTERS TO FORE
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Fifteen hits and 14 runs won yesterday for Washington. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 1 0 0 5 3 0 2 3 15 5 3
Philadelphia 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 5 10 5
Batteries—Shaw and Garrity; Knowlton; Moore and Perkins. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

CHICAGO CONTINUES LOSING
CHICAGO, Illinois.—St. Louis won a hard fought game here yesterday, 2 to 1. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0
Batteries—Davis and Seaver; Faber, Wilkinson and Schalk. Umpires—Morarity and Hildebrand.

MISS NEW ORLEANS SHOWS GREAT SPEED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Miss New Orleans, the speed-boat which has been purchased by the Miss New Orleans Club, composed of 150 members of the Southern Yacht Club, will be raced in the American Power Boat Gold Challenge Cup races at Detroit, Michigan, has been assembled and given her trial spin on Lake Pontchartrain, near here. She averaged 68 miles an hour over a 10-mile straightaway course. The Harmsworth trophy was won by Miss America this year, competing with what are supposed to be the fastest boats afloat, at 63 miles an hour.

Gar Wood, who has done so much to develop amateur power-boat racing on the Great Lakes and at other points in the Mississippi Valley, has written to H. N. Moody, chairman of the Miss New Orleans Club, offering to bring Miss America, Miss Detroit, and two or three other racing power boats to New Orleans for a national regatta in February, during the Mardi Gras carnival season. The Southern Yacht Club, through Mr. Moody, has accepted the offer, and the largest and most important power-boat racing event ever held in southern waters will take place here in February of next year, by which time the Southern Yacht Club's new \$250,000 home on Lake Pontchartrain will be completed.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF OLYMPIC STADIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from Antwerp, Belgium.—In a scene in which pomp and ceremony mingled with gaiety and vivid coloring, the new stadium, which was constructed at Antwerp especially for the seventh Olympic Games, was opened on August 14 by His Majesty the King of Belgium, who was accompanied by the Queen and the two young princes.

At 1:50 p. m. the King took his place in the royal box of the huge grandstand, which was draped with red and gold hangings; bugles sounded a military welcome and 10,000 civilians cheered the popular monarch. Then the "Olympic" flag was hoisted, with its string of colored circles interwoven, representing the various com-

peting countries linked together by the bonds of sport.

Through a gate at the far side of the ground came a long procession of men and maidens, competitors in the forthcoming games, and in the cycling events which had already been held. The countries paraded in alphabetical order, except that the Belgians brought up the rear. Many teams included women swimmers, while the fair Swedish gymnasts, in their businesslike blue abbreviated skirts, evoked a special cheer. As each team passed the royal box, its standard was dipped and its members saluted, the method of rendering homage to King Albert varying from the plain salute of the phlegmatic British, to the uplifted right arm (with knot of tricolor ribbon tied to one finger) of the French. M. P. Peeters, the champion cyclist, who marched with the Holland representatives, wore his sash of honor over his racing kit. The standard bearer in most cases was the tallest man in the team, and of these the London policeman who was one of Britain's tug-of-war team, and a burly Canadian hammer thrower, H. Daffell, the star quarter-mile runner, carried the South African emblem; a bronzed and muscular Finn bore his country's sign. There were turbaned Indians, smiling little Japanese, and the United States naval contingent included two fine looking men of color.

In all some 1200 athletes lined up in more or less regular ranks on the big grass plot within the cinder running path. The King declared the stadium open. 300 Belgian soldiers released as many carrier pigeons; choir sang, bands played, and a most impressive ceremony was concluded.

ALL NATIONAL PACE SETTERS UNCHECKED
NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Cincinnati 70 53 .569
Brooklyn 71 55 .564
New York 69 57 .558
Pittsburgh 64 60 .516
Chicago 64 64 .500
St. Louis 61 68 .480
Boston 49 69 .418
Philadelphia 50 74 .403

RESULTS FRIDAY
Cincinnati 12, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.
New York 7, Boston 2.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 2 (13 innings).

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Boston at New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—Cincinnati, Brooklyn and New York, running one-two-three in the National League race, made themselves more secure in the leading positions yesterday, winning their respective games by comfortable margins. The fourth-place entry, Pittsburgh, met defeat at the hands of the Chicago Cubs.

EASY FOR GIANTS
NEW YORK, New York.—New York won the opening game with Boston, 7 to 2. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 7 11 2
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 10 4
Batteries—Toney and Snyder; Rudolph and O'Neill. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

PITTSBURGH LOSSES TO CUBS
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Harold Carlson weakened in the thirteenth inning when Chicago scored twice, winning 4 to 2. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 10 3
Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 14 2
Batteries—Vaughn and O'Farrell; Carlson and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

REDS HIT CARDINALS HARD
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Cincinnati got 17 hits yesterday and defeated St. Louis, 12 to 5. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 1 2 1 3 2 1 0 0 12 17 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 4
Batteries—Luque, Benton and Allen; Wingo; Schupp, Goodwin, Jacobs and Clemens. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BROOKLYN SECURES SHUTOUT
BROOKLYN, New York.—B. A. Grimes held Philadelphia to four hits and no runs, while Brooklyn scored six times. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 6 16 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Smith, Enzman and Withrow. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

COUNTY CRICKET DRAW
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—The county cricket match between Hampshire and Leicestershire, postponed from earlier in the season, was concluded today, the result being a draw. Hampshire obtained two points for a lead of 207 on the first innings. This concludes the championship series. Hampshire finishing eleventh with 32.80 per cent and Leicestershire finishing thirteenth with 31.81 per cent.

ASSOCIATION RESULTS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday).—In the second division of the English Association Football League yesterday, Leicester City defeated Bury by goals to 0. In the third division Swansea defeated Walford 2 to 1 and Northampton defeated Queens Park Rangers 2 to 1.

JONES AT NEW YORK
NEW YORK, New York.—T. A. D. Jones, head coach of the Yale varsity football squad for 1920, is scheduled to leave this city today for New Haven, Connecticut, where he will take charge of the Blue candidates next Tuesday. He arrived here Thursday from the Pacific coast.

FENWAY PARK
Today—Two Games at 1:30
Red Sox vs. New York
Seats at \$2.00. Phone Beach 1000.

E. H. HENDREN DOES BRILLIANT SCORING

second innings, Rhodes claimed no fewer than 8, and only had 39 runs scored off his bowling.

With Kent as the visitors to Clifton, George Dennett had a most successful benefit match. It was a fine game in which Kent managed to keep on top throughout, to win by 80 runs. James Seymour, in making 123, scored his first century of the season, and G. E. C. Wood, the Cambridge skipper, carried his bat from a lowly position for 43. F. E. Woolley was in grand form with the ball, capturing 9 wickets for 99 altogether, including figures of 7 for 76 in the second innings. Hampshire turned the tables on Somerset by defeating them by 191 runs at Taunton. C. P. Mead played a grand innings of 178 not out, and was easily the most outstanding personality as far as batting went. Except for A. M. Waldock, who played a useful innings of 52, the Somerset batsmen did not distinguish themselves. W. Newman had a very satisfactory match, as, in addition to scoring 62 in Hampshire's second innings, he altogether took 9 wickets for 60 runs, bringing his total for the season into three figures. J. C. White obtained 5 for 39 in Hampshire's first attempt. The Hants captain, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, had the misfortune of "bagging a brace."

Bowlers had a hard time of it in the match between Hampshire and Essex at Bournemouth, no fewer than 1092 runs being scored for the loss of only 27 wickets. Thanks to a glorious innings of 168 by A. C. Russell, the Essex total reached 318, but this was easily passed by Hampshire, who scored 492 at their first attempt. George Brown scored his second double century of the season just falling by 2 runs to equal his score of 232 against Yorkshire. Essex were in a pretty tight corner when they went in at bat a second time, and had it not been for a wonderfully patient and watchful innings of 128 not out by the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, they would in all probability have been beaten. As it was, Gillingham saved them, and Hampshire had to be content with 2 points for their lead on the first innings. J. W. H. T. Douglas brought his aggregate of runs to exactly 1000, thus joining P. E. Woolley in achieving the "double event," and being the first amateur to accomplish the feat this season. Remnant's bowling figures of 6 for 75 in Essex's first innings speak for themselves.

SPLENDID BOWLING BY G. T. S. STEVENS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Brighton, England.—Some fine cricket was seen at Brighton, when in a county championship match, which commenced July 31, Middlesex defeated Sussex by an innings and 123 runs. An outstanding feature of the game was the splendid bowling of G. T. S. Stevens, who, in the course of 20.5 overs, took 13 wickets for 60 runs. The pitch, being very soft, was of great assistance to the bowlers, the only batsman to reach treble figures being H. W. Lee, who, in the Middlesex innings, scored 132.

Sussex won the toss, and, batting first, opened the innings with V. C. W. Jupp and Joseph Vine. This pair were not long together, however, as the former, when he had registered 11, was caught off Durston. Following the dismissal of E. H. Bowley and Robert Relf, H. L. Wilson and Vine made a slight stand, the former contributing 19 before succumbing to Stevens. The next four wickets fell with great rapidity, and Vine having scored 28 in two hours, was ninth man out. With the fall of G. Cox's wicket, Sussex were all out for the meager total of 92.

Middlesex opened their innings in unimpaired fashion. P. F. Warner being bowled by A. E. R. Gilligan for 0. H. W. Lee and J. W. Hearne becoming associated, put a somewhat different complexion on the game, and had added 144 runs for the second wicket before Hearne, after contributing 54, was l. b. w. to Jupp. A spell of bright sunshine had, by then, considerably improved the pitch, and Lee scored freely until, with his own score at 132, he was caught by Vine off A. E. Relf. His chief hits, in an innings marked by two chances, were one 6 and 13 4s. E. H. Hendren and C. H. Gunasekara then got together, and their partnership had produced 18 runs when stumps were drawn, the Middlesex score being 213 for 4 wickets. Resuming on Monday morning, Gunasekara, having added 5 to the total, was caught by Gilligan. F. T. Mann, who went in fifth wicket down, played well for 44, as did Stevens for 22. At 369 Hendren was caught off H. W. Tate, his faultless but uninteresting innings, which lasted for three and a half hours, yielding 83. With the dismissal of Hendren, the Middlesex innings was declared closed.

Sussex then went in a second time, and, needing 277 runs to avoid an innings' defeat, could again make little impression on the bowling. After eight wickets had fallen for a comparatively small total, Gilligan and Cox endeavored to put the score on a firm footing. They were unsuccessful, however, as when 56 had been added, Gilligan was bowled for 33 by Durston. With the dismissal of Cox,

for 21, Sussex were all out 154. Middlesex thus securing on the second day of play, an easy victory. The summary:

SUSSEX
First Innings
Mr. V. C. W. Jupp, c. Warner, b. Durston 11
Joseph Vine, c. Haig, b. Stevens 28
H. L. Bowley, c. Stevens, b. Stevens 11
Stevens, b. Durston 2
Robert Relf, c. Durston, b. Durston 17
Durston, b. Hearne 6
Hearne 6
Mr. H. L. Wilson, c. Stevens, b. Stevens 13
Stevens 13
W. H. Tate, c. Stevens, b. Stevens 2
Durston, b. Stevens 3
A. E. Relf, c. Stevens, b. Stevens 21
Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, c. Stevens, b. Stevens 1
Ligan, c. Murrell, b. Stevens 2
Mr. A. H. Gilligan, b. Stevens 6
G. Cox, c. Haig, b. Stevens 1
Stevens 1
Street not out 1
Byes 6
Total 92

MIDDLESEX—First Innings
Mr. P. F. Warner, b. A. E. R. Gilligan 9
H. W. Lee, c. Vine, b. A. E. Relf 132
J. W. Hearne, l. b. w. Jupp 51
E. H. Hendren, c. A. E. Relf, b. Tate 58
Mr. Nigel Haig, c. A. E. R. Gilligan 1
C. H. Gunasekara, c. A. E. R. Gilligan 1
A. E. Relf, c. Stevens, b. A. E. R. Gilligan 1
Mr. F. T. Mann, b. Cox 54
Mr. G. T. S. Stevens, l. b. w. Cox 22
Mr. C. H. L. Skeet, c. Vine, b. Cox 9
H. R. Murrell, not out 1
Byes 13
Total 213

Second Innings
Durston 13, S. 39
Lee 7, S. 17
Hearne 5, S. 19
Stevens 2, S. 17
Gunasekara 8, S. 6
Durston 10, S. 4
Lee 7, S. 14
Stevens 2, S. 14
Hearne 8, S. 15

Middlesex—First Innings
A. E. Relf 20, S. 51
A. E. R. Gilligan 28, S. 57
Tate 25, S. 51
Cox 36, S. 82
Jupp 10, S. 27
Wilson 1, S. 3
H. L. Gilligan 6, S. 30
R. Relf 2, S. 7

Second Innings
Durston 13, S. 39
Lee 7, S. 17
Hearne 5, S. 19
Stevens 2, S. 17
Gunasekara 8, S. 6
Durston 10, S. 4
Lee 7, S. 14
Stevens 2, S. 14
Hearne 8, S. 15

LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY
This Famous Organization Is Making Vigorous Efforts to Extend Its Work This Year
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—The London Playing Fields Society is making a vigorous effort to extend its work and recover some of the ground which has been lost during the war. The society had been in existence for 30 years prior to 1914, and had acquired 11 grounds, six leasehold and five freehold. Only the latter now remain in the possession of the society, and one of these belongs to the Goldsmith's Company, but is let to the society rent free.

Land is bought by voluntary contributions, and is laid out for football, cricket and tennis. Voluntary workers manage the grounds, and the bare expenses of maintenance are met by a charge well within the means of the various clubs which use the fields. Such playing fields indirectly benefit the boys and girls who find themselves unable to pay even a small sum for membership of a club, as the public parks and commons are left clearer for their use.

It would be a legitimate alternative, the society considers, to make the provision of playing fields a matter for the state and local authorities but it prefers not to increase essential taxation. The way in which sportsmen figured so largely among the early volunteers to join the forces is mentioned as indicating that the society's work is of national importance. The entire acreage of their present accommodation is already let, and many applications for this season's cricket and tennis, and even this winter's football had to be refused.

A former president of the society was His Majesty the King, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has just recently accepted the same office. The vice-presidents of the society include Generals Rawlinson and Horne, Admiral Sturdee, Lord Kinnaird and Lord Hawke.

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CARMANIA, Sept. 29, Oct. 24, Nov. 29
TO LONDON/BERY, GLASGOW
C

CANADA'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Figures Show 75 Per Cent of Output of Canadian Newsprint Now Going to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—It cannot be said that the United States did not get its share of the July output of Canadian paper, for of the total of 3,112,900 cwt. of newsprint and wood pulp exported it got 2,434,679 cwt., or 75 per cent. Mention of this fact directs attention to a very important point, namely, that the amount of newsprint and wood pulp secured by those in other countries seems to approximate very largely to the amount of capital invested in the industry by the citizens of these countries. This is not true of all, but it is true of large consumers such as the United States and Great Britain.

At the present time American interests hold at least 75 per cent of the entire investment of approximately \$250,000,000 in the Canadian pulp and paper industry. They also directly control 80 per cent of the output, and next year will control fully 66 per cent. This, more than anything else, explains why American publishers get as much of the output as they do.

Exports Increase

Exports of newsprint, wood and pulp wood during July indicate a substantial increase both in volume and value. To all countries they were as follows:

Newsprint, 1,219,439 cwt.; value, \$5,727,533.
Wood pulp, 1,893,461 cwt., value, \$9,173,733.
Pulp wood, 144,941 cords, value \$1,545,906.
Representing a total value of \$16,447,172.

Of this \$16,447,172 worth went to the United States as follows:

Newsprint, 1,122,812 cwt., value \$5,271,303.
Wood pulp, 1,311,865 cwt., value \$9,101,983.
Pulp wood, 144,741 cords, value \$1,545,906.

During the four months ending July the value of these exports was \$52,048,519, divided as follows:

Newsprint, 4,906,188 cwt., value \$21,916,549.
Wood pulp, 5,904,075 cwt., value \$26,070,593.
Pulp wood, 368,851 cords, value \$4,061,677.

Of this amount \$46,817,807 worth went to the United States, as follows:

Newsprint, 4,426,763 cwt., value \$19,721,910.
Wood pulp, 4,382,044 cwt., value \$20,839,851.
Pulp wood, 368,851 cords, value \$4,061,677.

The July figures reflect the increase in the price of newsprint and also of wood pulp that went into effect at the beginning of that month. Leaving wood pulp out of account, the average monthly value of these exports during the year ending June 30 was \$19,144,185, so that the July figures represent an increase of over \$7,000,000 on those for the average month for the preceding year. The average monthly quantity of pulp and paper exported during the year ending June was 2,655,859 cwt.; in July it was 3,122,900 cwt.

The delegates at the Imperial Press Conference, especially those from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, could not understand why they belonging to the British Empire, should have so much difficulty in securing supplies, while Canada produced so much newsprint. The Australian delegates especially expressed strong opinions on the matter and declared that to talk of Empire partnership was all very well, but that this sentiment should find expression in cheaper newsprint; for in having to pay as high as \$450 a ton, sometimes even having difficulty in getting it at that price, they had a special grievance. It then came out that the Americans got the greater part of the output, because, through their investments they largely other factors contributed to make them preferred customers, good prices, nearness of the market and the premium on New York funds.

Mills Doing Their Utmost

As may readily be seen, the Canadian mills are doing their utmost to meet the heavy demands. That they will be able to catch up with it inside of two years, that is if the present excess of demand over supply—which now amounts to 600 tons a day—continues, seems improbable. It is, however, quite possible that they may do better than has been thought. Undoubtedly the output would be larger than it is were it not for the fact that certain machinery for extensions, ordered in the United Kingdom some time ago, has not been delivered. As one Canadian concern is now building this kind of machinery, it is possible that relief may come from this quarter.

New pulp and paper companies, most of them backed by American capital, continue to make their appearance. Among recent ones are the Standard Pulp and Paper Company, Quebec, capital \$12,000,000; the Bruce Falls Company, capital \$7,000,000; the Fort William Pulp and Paper Company; the Manoway Pulp and Paper Company. Another, the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company, is a reorganization involving interests in British Columbia. These are understood to be controlled by Americans. The Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., marks the appearance of the Northcliffe interests in Canada, they having acquired the Gulf Pulp and Paper Company of Clarke City, Quebec.

CLIMBING MT. ASSINIBOINE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
BANFF, Alberta.—Mt. Assiniboine, the giant of the Rockies, has again been climbed, this time by members of the

Alpine Club of Canada, which recently held its annual camp in the shade of the mountain. Mt. Assiniboine had only twice before been climbed, the first time by Sir James Outram, of Vermilion, who has made first ascents of many fine Canadian peaks. Sir James made the ascent from the south face and found it not so difficult as he had anticipated. The descent was made by the northwest and the climbers experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the bottom in safety. Ascents this year were made by this northwest side, about 15 members of the club being successful in reaching the top under the guidance of Swiss and local guides.

BOND ISSUE FOR STATE PIER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—A \$325,000 bond issue for the proposed Maine State pier at Franklin and Galt wharves has been authorized by the Portland State Pier Site Commission. This will be for the pier site purchase alone and further expenditures will of course be necessary when every thing is ready for the building of the pier, which it is estimated will cost upward of \$3,000,000.

MR. CURRIE CONCEDES DEFEAT
DETROIT, Michigan.—Congressman Gilbert A. Currie yesterday conceded that he had been defeated in Tuesday's primary by Roy O. Woodruff. All other congressmen who sought renomination and met opposition apparently had safe leads. For the Republican gubernatorial nomination Alex J. Groesbeck, State Attorney-General, had a plurality of 17,173.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ISADORA DUNCAN

Her New Chopin and Wagner Programs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Isadora Duncan has recently evolved two remarkable programs of music and dance, and these festivals, as she calls them, have been greatly appreciated. Her reappearance in public, after a period during which she was thought to have retired into private life, aroused the utmost curiosity. All the admirers of the art which she has developed on such an individual line were anxious to see whether she had lost or gained in the interval.

The verdict must be that she has both lost and gained. She is slower, heavier, more deliberate in her movements, and indeed has reduced her movements nearly to a minimum. In moving in this direction of employing fewer and fewer gestures, of standing stationary in the center of the stage, she has surely lost. The impassiveness is indeed overdone. She has become during certain performances a mere point which holds the eye while one listens to the music.

When There is Movement

On the other hand, when Isadora Duncan really dances, really endeavors to interpret the music in plastic art and in flowing line, she shows a richer, riper understanding of the inner impulses of the music. Her art has gained in maturity what it has perhaps lost in technical dexterity. In graver mood she is sometimes perfect. She is statuesque and all her attitudes are noble. But in her interpretation of joy one is sometimes conscious that she lacks the mere mechanical liveliness that is required, the sheer sense of rhythm.

The Chopin festival is undoubtedly Isadora Duncan at her best. The dances, which were given at the Trocadero and at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, were so arranged as to evoke symbolic pictures of the dismemberment of Poland, her heroic struggles, and her deliverance from the bonds which bound her so long. The theme is well illustrated by the music of the Polish master. From the "Prelude" to the "Marche Funèbre," from the mazurkas to the rhythmic grace of the waltzes, the life of the country which has passed through such vicissitudes is suggested. Isadora Duncan makes little attempt to synchronize her motions with the rhythm of the music. She evokes, almost independently of the music, correlative images. The eye and the ear receive the same collective general impression. It may be asked if the dance does not distract attention from the music or the music distract attention from the dance. The answer is that the two arts appear to be the complement of each other. The effect is one and complete.

Wagner Again

Isadora Duncan does realize beauty of an ethereal kind. Associated with her in the Chopin performance is Walter Rummel, whose work at the piano is noteworthy. He is inclined to be rather too vigorous, but, that criticism apart, he shows in his interpretation of Chopin that he is a virtuoso and an artist of sensibility. Rarely does a player feel so profoundly the thought and the poetry of the music he is playing as does Walter Rummel. His sincerity and his ardor, allied to a prodigious technique, are beyond all praise.

Isadora Duncan was greatly daring in introducing her Wagnerian festival to a Paris audience. Wagner has been banned from the French capital since the beginning of the war. Only timidly is he making his reappearance in the concert room in occasional excerpts. From the stage of the Opéra he is still banished. Feeling has run very high in France about Wagner. It was then somewhat risky for Isadora Duncan to announce that she intended to give a series of Wagnerian programs in the Champs-Élysées. There had been protests at previous attempts to reinstate Wagner. But there were no untoward incidents on this occasion. The public flocked to see and to hear.

Wagner of course surpasses the resources of the piano, and the Conservatoire orchestra was engaged. The playing under that excellent conductor, Philip Gaubert, was all that could be desired. "Parsifal" and "Tannhäuser" were drawn upon. In the prelude to the former opera and in the overture to the latter the orchestra took all the honors.

Isadora Duncan dances during the playing of extracts from the third act of "Parsifal." She is, as she must always be, superb; but nevertheless it is here that she carries the immobility of which mention has been made to its limits. For a great part of the time that she occupies the stage she remains almost without motion, lying on the boards covered with a veil. Now however wonderful she may be and however much she may contrive to hold the audience in a state of expectation, it is impossible to refrain from remarking that this is asking a little too much from the best disposed audience in the world. It is true that she executes the finest movements toward the end, in the march toward the Grail and in the ceremony of the Grail. With all her great gifts, however, it is necessary to remind her that the Greek dance which she is endeavoring to revive in her own fashion has its roots in popular feeling and popular understanding, and it is putting too great a strain upon her admirers to ask them to be satisfied with witness-

ing the faint stirring of an arm from time to time.

In the Venusberg music she aroused much enthusiasm. She cannot, however, be said to be as successful in Wagner interpretation as in her Chopin interpretation. For one thing the genius of the dance seems to require a shorter period than Isadora Duncan in the Wagnerian festival is disposed to allow. It is inevitable that the performance should begin to seem interminable when only two dances compose the whole program. In Chopin there is no such objection to be made. In each section, showing the woes of Poland, the heroism of Poland, the deliverance of Poland, there are several dances.

Nevertheless, the reappearance of Isadora Duncan this year in Paris has been largely an artistic triumph and it is hoped that she will continue to give these recitals in the French capital.

THE MUSICAL AMATEUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The musical amateur, whether he knows it or not, is undoubtedly a person of importance to the community. Sometimes he receives but scant consideration from the professional, and, from the tone of some of the letters in a recent controversy in an English musical paper, one would suppose that he had no right to exist at all. Professionalism, however, leans in every walk of life toward exclusiveness, with an inevitable tendency toward disparagement of the amateur. It is so easy to say of the amateur that he cannot possibly be a musician at heart or musical enthusiasm would have carried him toward the art as a profession.

This is very one-sided and wide of the mark. It would be just as reasonable to argue that the amateur musician was the salt of the earth, musically speaking, and that the professional could not exist without him. Undoubtedly the amateur is often nearer to the heart of the movement than the professional. He is more disinterested, and has a more open mind in consequence. He is less fettered by ties and schools; freer from prejudice and prepossession; more eclectic probably in his sympathies and, possibly, less utilitarian in his aims. The claims of art find their justification and fulfillment in the amateur. If musical art is an agent for the promotion of human happiness and welfare, which by general consent is admitted of all the other arts, then it must follow as a corollary that of all such agents music is the chief, because music makes a wider appeal to mankind than any of the other fine arts. Hence it comes that the amateur's position is quite safe: he is bound to increase and multiply or the world would become full of professional musicians, and then they could only exist, as was said of the Pitcairn Islanders, by taking in each other's washings.

It is perfectly true that as an executant, the amateur musician leaves much to be desired. Skill in technique has now been raised to such a high pitch that in public performance the amateur is hardly to be named. A whole-time devotion is required of him who would excel in public singing, or in concert playing. The larger the hall the greater the volume of tone required and the finer the finish. But the amateur's place is in the home and the social circle; in the choral society and the domestic quartet, and in the local orchestra. It is here that the true function of music is realized, and the true work of the amateur lies. Thus taste is purified and refined and a love of beauty is inseparably inculcated in all those who come under its ennobling influence.

The claims of the amateur to wider recognition could, however, readily be maintained, and that in diverse fields. With the help of capital he has been a patron of music, and in some cases a public benefactor of the worthiest kind. Sir Edward Speyer and Lord Howard de Walden, and the gentleman behind the Scottish orchestra, are examples of the munificence and discrimination of one kind of musical amateur whose services to music are of a sort that no professional musician could render. Mr. Sam R. Platt of Oldham was another, though of a slightly different type. He was an amateur oboe player, and, being a man of great wealth, he built an immense music-room as an annex to his house, and engaged a large orchestra, mainly composed of members of the Hallé band, in which he himself played the oboe, and had fortnightly practices throughout the season, to which visitors were admitted.

Then, from an entirely different point of view, there is the modern competitive musical festival. This has been called "the most vital movement in the musical life of England today." There are over 60 such festivals in the country at the present time, and the competition festival is the invention of an amateur. Miss Mary Wakefield, who founded the Kendal Festival in 1885, was herself a remarkably fine example of the amateur musician. She was primarily a vocalist, had studied under the best masters, and was considered good enough to sing at the Gloucester Festival of 1880, probably a record for an amateur; but was also a fine all-round musician, and could conduct an orchestra with understanding and effect. Miss Wakefield knew something of the latent music in Westmore and peasants and dalesfolk, and she was determined to find some attractive means of drawing it out.

The artistic success of this and other festivals, which limited it, is undeniable. Miss Wakefield's idea was to institute a central place or focus

of open competition between school singing in a given area on the one hand, and village choirs on the other, together with quartet playing and prizes for solo work, with the avowed aim that music should reach all classes of the public. The war naturally brought most of these town and village festivals to a sudden stop. As long ago as 1905 they had become so popular and so important that an Association of Competition Festivals was formed, and there is little doubt that they will spread over the land again. Though the undesirable element of prize-winning, or "pot-hunting" as it is sometimes called, does enter into these competitions, their general influence is allowed to be good, and their results have won the highest praise from our chief musicians.

Another famous amateur in a class all by himself is Sir Thomas Beecham. In one respect Sir Thomas Beecham, an impresario and conductor, has done more for music than any half-dozen professional musicians could be named. It is Sir Thomas' boast that he is self-taught, and he certainly owes allegiance to no school or coterie. He, too, is an exception to that executive limitation that clings to the amateur. As a conductor he is quite in the front rank, and is a true virtuoso. No one can secure a more virile performance or infuse an orchestra with greater fire and freedom. As a patron and impresario he has spent his money like water to popularize opera and to establish an English national school. With him is bound up the future development of native opera and the lyric stage. No musical gift and musical genius are by no means the exclusive possession of the professional.

The kind of amateur work as a conductor that Sir Thomas Beecham does on a large scale, has been done, and is being done, on a smaller scale by many competent amateurs in various parts of the country. Mr. Rodewald of Liverpool was an amateur conductor of professional rank, as his most successful concerts demonstrated. His orchestra was almost exclusively comprised of professionals, from whom he won the highest praise. This is certainly the day of the choral conductor. There is a new feeling of self-confidence in the young conductors, and many of them show the greatest efficiency in their score-reading and orchestral control. Among such may be named Mr. Bateson, of Nelson; Mr. Bagley Waters, of New Mills, Derbyshire; and Mr. Mudie, the conductor of the Sunday concerts in Manchester.

There are many deservedly famous amateurs throughout provincial England whose claims are not inferior to those of any other local musicians whatsoever: men who have done the same kind of proselytizing work in music as Mr. W. W. Cobbett in London. Amongst them should be mentioned Mr. Allen of Nottingham, the founder of the chamber concerts and Sacred Harmonic, and the friend of Joachim; Mr. Embleton of Leeds, and Mr. Kilburne of Middlesbrough, the author of the volume on chamber music in the "Story of Music" series, and the founder of the Middlesbrough Festival.

In all new developments the amateur of music has an honored place. The professional is often conservative in his taste, and fails to advance with the advancing thoughts of the age. He fails to give a cordial welcome to the new harmony or the new idiom. Lord Berners is anathema to him—Lord Berners is himself presumably to be classed as an amateur. Mr. Goossens and the school which he represents finds its chief support in the ranks of the amateurs. It is they who flock to the recitals of the new music, and show the most cosmopolitan of tastes. Many of the programs of the amateur conductors reveal a predilection for modern and difficult music. Rimsky-Korsakoff and Ravel seem to have taken the place of Haydn and Mozart, the favorites of a few years ago, in the programs of second-rate orchestral concerts, and without doubt the musical amateur exerts a steady pressure, none the less felt because unseen, in the direction of the production of new and untried works upon the professional conductor and program drawer, whose taste, though it may be sound, is generally unenterprising.

WORCESTER FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Nelson P. Coffin, succeeding Arthur Meeus as conductor of the Worcester Music Festival, presents his singers in Mechanics Hall on the evening of October 6 in Parker's "Horn Novissima" and on the evening of October 7 in Franck's "The Beatitudes." His soloists include Mmes. Hinkle and Curtis, sopranos; Mmes. Beck and Alcock, contraltos; Messrs. Hamlin and Althouse, tenors; and Messrs. Snyder, Tittmann and Patton, basses. His accompanying music will be played by a group of Philadelphia Orchestra men. The festival continues until October 8 and will include orchestral numbers conducted by Theodore Rich, and solo numbers given by Miss Rosa Ponselle, soprano, and John Powell, pianist.

SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The foreword of the Board of Governors of the Musical Association of San Francisco announced that arrangements for the tenth season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra have been completed with Alfred Hertz reengaged as musical director. This will be Mr. Hertz's sixth season as conductor of the orchestra. The budget requires \$175,000 for the season's concert, and the response of subscribers has been encouraging. The soloists will be announced later. The first concert will be given on October 8.

CAMILLE ZECKWER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of Camille W. Zeckwer certainly needs no introduction to the great majority of music lovers. After a number of successful years as a composer, teacher and conductor, Mr. Zeckwer has taken a place among the representative musicians of America, and, also, among that small group of composers who have been fortunate enough to have had their orchestral works produced. In addition, Mr. Zeckwer has had the privilege of conducting his compositions and of playing a concerto of his with the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski. To have accomplished this in America, and still be a young man, is evident proof of a musical talent of the highest order. To date he has produced some 40 works with opus numbers, and a few without. These are in all fields of musical endeavor, and are practically all in print.

Camille W. Zeckwer was born in Philadelphia, the son of Richard Zeckwer, the well-known composer and pedagogue. Mr. Zeckwer studied at the Philadelphia Musical Academy under his father and other teachers, graduating in 1893. Dvořák was in the country shortly after that and Mr. Zeckwer placed himself under the great master's guidance for some two years, receiving a liberal musical education, reading scores, composing, and watching the famous "New World Symphony" grow. He then went to Berlin, where he studied violin with Florian Zalc and composition with Philip Schwarenska. Returning to the United States he became head of the Germantown Branch of the Philadelphia Musical Academy, and, later, of the whole institution. At the academy he gave, during several seasons, a series of lecture-recitals on the Savoy Opera Company, a local organization with which he produced a number of light operas. During 1905-6 he was conductor of the Euterpean Choral Society. At present his efforts are confined to his work at the academy, and to composition, at which he is working steadily this summer.

It can thus be seen from Mr. Zeckwer's extensive and varied experience that he is not lacking in a practical understanding of his art—a feature so necessary to composers, but too often neglected. His works give every indication of his appreciation of limitations and possibilities, and the popularity his music has enjoyed has no doubt been due, in a large measure, to this fact. Although there is a marked modern tendency in his compositions, there is a solid foundation back of this upon which they seem to rest. Beauty of expression and melodic outline are never sacrificed simply for startling harmonic effects, but the latter are made the servants of the former. Fortunately, too, the choral works, at least as far as the voice-leading is concerned, have not been conceived in this anti-choral style—so impossible for any and all singers. Mr. Zeckwer's choral experience has wisely guided him in this respect, and while the accompaniment frequently contains modern effects, the vocal parts are non-chromatic, non-harmonic, and flow on smoothly.

One of the best known choral efforts is "The New Day," based on a poem by Richard Watson Gilder. This piece won the prize offered by the Mendelssohn Club of Cleveland in 1915 and has been performed several times by the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia. The accompaniment is for piano, four hands. It is one of the very best modern choruses. The music begins with the basses singing in their softest tones, a gradual development taking place, through a number of interesting modulations, until a great climax is reached, where the voices are used in their extreme heights, the sopranos sustaining a movement in the other voices. Then a solid unaccompanied choral passage follows, after which there is a ponderous melodic movement in the soprano part, supported by luscious compelling harmonies. The final, great climax is at the close. The whole work is a growth from the beginning to this climax, and coming, as it does, after this gradual development, the impression is superb. The auditor is exalted by the glory of the music. It is like a great burst of brilliant sunlight. Through a masterful handling of the piano part, Mr. Zeckwer has suggested splendid orchestral effects. One can hear the mellowness of the wood winds, the broad sweep of the strings here and there, the harp effects, the horn's tones of mystery, and the grand solidity of the full orchestra. It is not a choral piece which is all choral, nor is it a choral piece which is all instrumental, as are so many choruses written by composers who devote their attention principally to the piano. It is a balanced and well-conceived work, and sounds as fine as it looks in print. It made a profound impression when presented in Philadelphia by the Mendelssohn Club with N. Lindsay Norden conducting, and the composer at one of the two pianos.

Mr. Zeckwer's most ambitious work is, perhaps, his tone poem, "Sohrab and Rustum," scored for a large orchestra; a work which places him at once at the front rank of American composers. It was performed by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra on February 4, 1916, under the composer's

leadership, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The work follows in close detail the famous poem of Matthew Arnold, the text of which provides much of dramatic interest, and permits all the varying moods of orchestral treatment. As the orchestral score contains over 100 pages, it is impossible here to analyze the work in detail. It begins with a picture of the coldness of the gray morning in the Oxus Valley. The orchestration here is particularly effective with divided cellos and basses.

The work is programmatic throughout. There are some beautiful passages for strings, where the flowing melody rises and falls in swelling waves of sound. Mr. Zeckwer knows how to write for the strings, for he at one time contemplated devoting his professional career to the violin. The "Sohrab motif" which appears through the work is one of fine musical conception. The instrumentation is splendidly executed and evinces the hand of one who knows his tone colors most intimately, even to the finest details. There are many effects of rare beauty, and while the work is modern, it is not ultra-modern, or uselessly dissonant and ugly. Every page has a message and the work sustains itself throughout. The passing of Sohrab is one of the finest descriptions in it, and the quietude expressed at the close with a slow movement in 6-4 time, where "the majestic river flowed on, out of the mist and hum of that low land, into the frosty night," is indeed inspired writing, full of potent imagery.

Another most interesting composition is a serenade entitled "Pierrot and Pierrette," for violin, viola and piano. The melody is charming, and the balance of interest between the three instruments well maintained. It is rich in poetic imagery, and replete with exquisite, delicate effects of the finest texture. A lovely waltz occurs in the first movement, and is later skillfully developed. The second part is fairylike in its lightness and evasiveness, ending elusively upon a seventh chord.

The piano "Concerto in E minor," composed in 1897, was performed on January 2, 1914, the composer at the piano. The work is in three movements, and holds the attention of the auditor throughout by its beauty and originality of orchestration and development. The first movement, which is much longer than the others, is brilliant and employs the full orchestra. The second is a "Romance," of lovely lyric character, with graceful melody, and the third a dashing "Tarantelle," rich in melodic ideas and full of animation and splendor.

The other piano compositions, many cast in smaller forms, are well known. Many of these numbers, particularly those of later composition, are modern and impressionistic, yet there is always sufficient melodic and harmonic interest for those inclined to the older style of expression. "In A Boat," "Noon," and "Images in the Water," are all dedicated to Mrs. Leopold Stokowski (Olga Samaroff), and she has played them with great success, particularly the first mentioned, which has a fascinating rhythm, and originality of harmonic treatment, that is quite orchestral. Other charming numbers include a "Danse Rustique," "Melody in A flat" and "Les Reves." Three other pieces, "Sylvan Sketches," are to be published shortly.

Two songs, in eight parts a cappella, were written for the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia—"Prayer of a Soldier in France," and "Two Words," the former on a poem of Joyce Kilmer. Both are conceived in the true choral style and contain many novel effects. In the former, the chromatic passages in the tenor voice are particularly fine against the sustained tones of the sopranos. The second is full of the apprehension of waiting, yet it has a certain note of triumph about it, when the word arrives—"safe and a name!"

Space limitations forbid a thorough examination of the other works. Musicians should examine his works thoroughly and keep them on their programs. The way of the composer is not a path of roses. Consider Charles T. Griffes. Publishers are stubborn, and conductors biased and haughty. Thus the fruits of many hours of weary labor, often into the wee hours of the morning, are laid aside perhaps for years, or even for decades, because of the lack of co-operation between conductors and composers. To have passed the almost insurmountable difficulties in the progress of a composer, and to be recognized as a gifted writer, is indeed a triumph, and no doubt Mr. Zeckwer is to receive even greater honors than have been accorded him in the past. He deserves it, and it is to be hoped that this brief, and, perhaps, somewhat superficial survey of his efforts, may stimulate those who have not known his works to examine those pages of genuine inspiration, written by a serious-minded musician of refinement, possessing a fertile imagination and the skill essential for expressing himself in music.

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THE PROMENADE CONCERTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first concert of the twenty-sixth promenade season took place on August 14, attracting a large audience in spite of the fact that many Londoners are out of town. Sir Henry Wood received, as always, a cordial welcome from the public.

The first number on the program was Elgar's overture "Cockaigne" (in London Town). This overture is perhaps Elgar at his best. It is full of charming tunes and of impetuous rhythms, expressing different aspects of London life. The themes are developed and mingled with musicianly skill, and they lost nothing in the hands of Sir Henry Wood and the orchestra. This was followed by Boccherini's well-known and graceful minuet in A for strings, and then by an aria from Puccini's "La Tosca," sung by Miss Clara Butterworth, who was well received.

Humperdinck's Dream Pantheism from "Hansel and Gretel," with its two clear and attractive themes, the lullaby and the chorale, was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. Melsa then showed his mastery of his instrument in that mingling of sentimental tunes and tonal fireworks called a Paganini Violin Concerto. He chose the first movement of the Concerto in D which has been rescored for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood. The rendering was received with enthusiastic and well deserved applause, although he was perhaps not at his best in intonation. Mr. Melsa will be heard later on in the season in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

The orchestra followed with a suite from Bizet's "Carmen." It is always pleasant to hear these sparkling melodies which express so vividly one side of the French national character. Mr. Ben Davies, who is, deservedly, a favorite, gave the "Farewell to the Swan" from Lohengrin, and was called back repeatedly by the audience. The first part of the program was brought to a close with two orchestral numbers, Liszt's well known "Love Dreams," which has been effectively set for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood, and two of the Hungarian Dances, in G minor and in D, composed by Brahms from the original folk dances in a finished and beautiful form. The settings played on this occasion are orchestrated by Albert Parlow.

The second part of the program consisted of "Rhapsodie Espagnole," by Ravel, which is full of orchestral color and strange rhythms; of songs by Miss Clara Butterworth and Mr. Ben Davies, and lastly of Sullivan's "Overture di Ballo."

The soloists engaged for the season include Mr. Leonard Borwick, Mr. John Coates, Miss May Harrison, Miss Beatrice Harrison, Miss Isobel Menges, Miss Fanny Davies, Mr. William Murdoch, Mr. Albert Sammons, Mr. Gertrude Elwes.

The prospects for the coming season are of varied interest, as indeed is always the case with the promenade season. Thursday and Saturday evenings are to be devoted to popular programs, Monday evenings to Wagner, Tuesdays to international music, and Fridays to Beethoven.

Looking first at the popular programs, Thursday and Saturday, one finds some charming orchestral music by British composers. Mr. Percy Grainger's "Mock Morris" and "Shepherd Hey" give unalloyed pleasure and so does Mr. Balfour Gardiner's "Shepherd Fennel's Dance." Among others, the English names of John Ireland, Vaughan Williams, and Eric Coates appear on the Thursday and Saturday programs. It is, however, impossible not to regret that young English composers with the tradition of English folk song have not been given a larger space on the popular evenings, more especially as modern English music does not contribute as many as 30 numbers in the whole season.

It is perhaps ungrateful to cavil at programs offering so much that is good, but, since a whole evening in the week is devoted to Wagner, it seems unnecessary to give him a place on two or three popular evenings as well. Again, would it not have been advisable to include a few more folk songs in the Thursday and Saturday programs? There are only three, and those all on one evening; this surely, is to neglect many delightful songs which could not fail to be popular.

Grig has an individual quality which is always charming, and so has Debussy; they are both represented in the later by "L'Après Midi d'un Faune." Every one who has seen the opera, and indeed those also who have not seen it, will be glad to hear the aria "One Fine Day," from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." Composers of the Russian school appear very often on the programs of Tuesday evening; their music is always worth hearing as it is a national product, having its root in the soil of Russian folk song.

Several numbers on the Tuesday programs are being performed for the first time in England, some for the first time in any concert hall. Among them may be noticed: Piano Concerto by Prokofiev, suite for orchestra by Bela Bartok, ballet suite for orchestra by Eric Fogg, and "The Eternal Rhythm" by Eugene Goossens, this last to be conducted by the composer. The prospect of hearing new work is always inviting; but one feels that our young English composers might also on the whole have been more generously treated on the Tuesday programs.

It is pleasant to see the name of César Franck for two of the Tuesday concerts; his name carries assurance that the aim of the music will be noble, and the execution beautiful and dignified. His "Song with orchestra, The Procession," was given on August 17, and the symphonic poem "Les Djinns," will be given on October 19. Monday evenings are devoted almost entirely to Wagner, and will be, as always, a delight to the Wagnerite. Wednesday evening programs are full of works dear to all music lovers by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Purcell, Brahms, and Dvořák. The beautiful "New World" symphony of the last named composer is to be given on October 6. The only "first performance" on the Wednesday programs is a piano concerto by G. Catoire. Friday, the Beethoven evenings, are always inspiring.

The promenade season is to end on October 23.

It is possible, obviously, to find faults of commission and of omission in these programs, but they offer a wealth of noble music, and no lover of the art can look at them without finding much to interest and attract him.

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grams, Thursday and Saturday, one finds some charming orchestral music by British composers. Mr. Percy Grainger's "Mock Morris" and "Shepherd Hey" give unalloyed pleasure and so does Mr. Balfour Gardiner's "Shepherd Fennel's Dance." Among others, the English names of John Ireland, Vaughan Williams, and Eric Coates appear on the Thursday and Saturday programs. It is, however, impossible not to regret that young English composers with the tradition of English folk song have not been given a larger space on the popular evenings, more especially as modern English music does not contribute as many as 30 numbers in the whole season.

It is perhaps ungrateful to cavil at programs offering so much that is good, but, since a whole evening in the week is devoted to Wagner, it seems unnecessary to give him a place on two or three popular evenings as well. Again, would it not have been advisable to include a few more folk songs in the Thursday and Saturday programs? There are only three, and those all on one evening; this surely, is to neglect many delightful songs which could not fail to be popular.

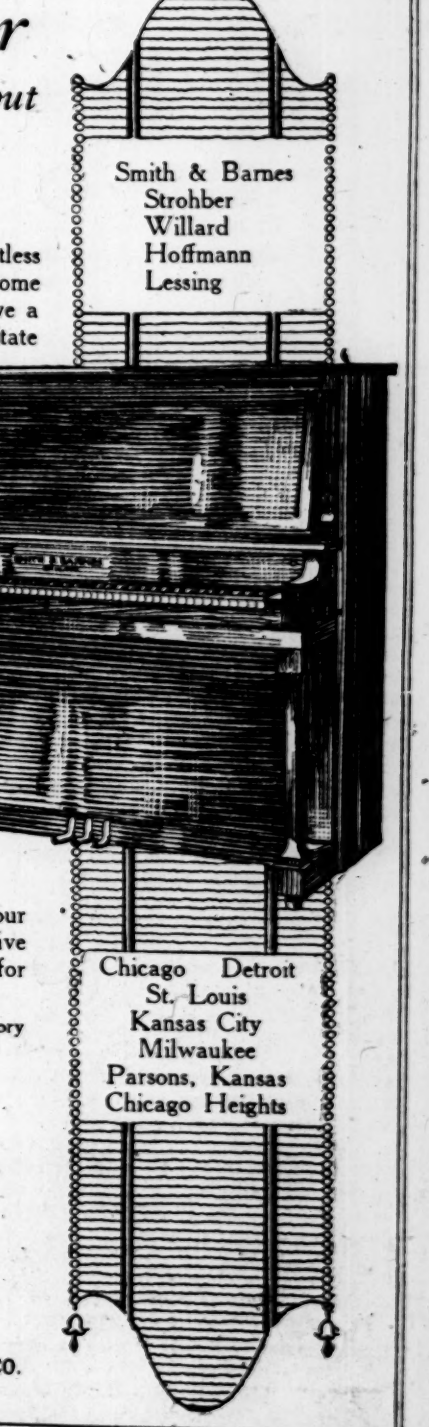
Grig has an individual quality which is always charming, and so has Debussy; they are both represented in the later by "L'Après Midi d'un Faune." Every one who has seen the opera, and indeed those also who have not seen it, will be glad to hear the aria "One Fine Day," from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." Composers of the Russian school appear very often on the programs of Tuesday evening; their music is always worth hearing as it is a national product, having its root in the soil of Russian folk song.

Several numbers on the Tuesday programs are being performed for the first time in England, some for the first time in any concert hall. Among them may be noticed: Piano Concerto by Prokofiev, suite for orchestra by Bela Bartok, ballet suite for orchestra by Eric Fogg, and "The Eternal Rhythm" by Eugene Goossens, this last to be conducted by the composer. The prospect of hearing new work is always inviting; but one feels that our young English composers might also on the whole have been more generously treated on the Tuesday programs.

It is pleasant to see the name of César Franck for two of the Tuesday concerts; his name carries assurance that the aim of the music will be noble, and the execution beautiful and dignified. His "Song with orchestra, The Procession," was given on August 17, and the symphonic poem "Les Djinns," will be given on October 19. Monday evenings are devoted almost entirely to Wagner, and will be, as always, a delight to the Wagnerite. Wednesday evening programs are full of works dear to all music lovers by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Purcell, Brahms, and Dvořák. The beautiful "New World" symphony of the last named composer is to be given on October 6. The only "first performance" on the Wednesday programs is a piano concerto by G. Catoire. Friday, the Beethoven evenings, are always inspiring.

The promenade season is to end on October 23.

It is possible, obviously, to find faults of commission and of omission in these programs, but they offer a wealth of noble music, and no lover of the art can look at them without finding much to interest and attract him.



THE HOME FORUM

Snorro Leaves to Meet

Jan

"Where hath Snorro gone?"
 "What did he say to thee?"
 "That he was going to Wick. But how then did he go? There was no steamer due."

"Lord Lynne took him in his yacht."
 "That is strange!" and Margaret looked steadily at Dr. Balloch. "It seems to me, that Lord Lynne's yacht was at Lerwick, on that night; thou knowest."

"No, thou art mistaken. On that night he was far off on the Norway coast. It must have been two weeks afterward, when he was in Lerwick."

"When will Lord Lynne be here again?"
 "I know not; perhaps in a few weeks, perhaps not until the end of summer. He may not come again this year. He is more uncertain than the weather."

Margaret sighed, and gathering her treasures together she went away. As she had been desired, she called at Snorro's house. The key was on the outside of the door, she turned it, and went in. The fire had been carefully extinguished, and the books and simple treasures he valued locked up in his wooden chest. It had evidently been quite filled with these, for his clothes hung against the wall of an inner apartment. Before these clothes Margaret stood in a kind of amazement. She was very slow of thought, but gradually certain facts in relation to them fixed themselves in her mind with a conviction which no reasoning could change.

Snorro had gone away in his best clothes; his . . . working suit he had left behind. It was clear, then, that he had not gone to . . . Wick . . . equally clear that he had not gone away with any purpose of following his occupation in loading and unloading vessels. Why had he gone then? Margaret was sure that he had no friends beyond the Shetlands. Who was there in all the world that could tempt Snorro from the little home he had made and loved; and who, or what could induce him to leave little Jan?

Only Jan's father!
 She came to this conclusion at last. . . . If Snorro knew anything, Dr. Balloch did also. . . . "I will be very quiet and watch," she thought, "and when Lord Lynne comes again I will follow him into the manse, and ask him where my husband is."—Amelia E. Barr in "Jan Veder's Wife."

Autumn

Then came the Autumn, all in yellow clad,
 As though he joyed in his piteous store,
 Laden with fruits that made him laugh.

—E. Spenser.

Communication

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
 THE world has, at least to some extent, outgrown the bellman, courier, town crier, herald, runner, post-chaise, sailing vessel, and the horse car, and yet, as if in spite of this, it continues to clamor incessantly for more speed, more accuracy, more instant activity, and more rapid delivery. These demands, arising from the ever-increasing demonstration of Principle, are being very largely met, simply because in the world's efforts to bring them nearer and nearer to fulfillment, it is learning more of the truth about mental causation; striving to attain a better knowledge of the one infinite Mind which is Principle, the cause of all that really exists; coming to understand in a decree Mind's infinite idea, which is everywhere manifesting the omniscience of good, thus showing forth the means by which creation, the spiritual universe and man, are maintained in unchanging unity and communication with the Maker of all.

When the human mind attempts to consider what communication is, it, of course, does so in terms of its own invention, namely, matter, and so not in terms of Spirit, Mind, God. Because it is seeing its own limited and mistaken concept externalized, first in one place, and then in another, it classifies this change of place and position as communication. It can conceive only of the finite, for it is but the supposed opposite of the one and only infinite Mind, God. To it, therefore, communication is but some mere mechanical means for the transference of a person, thing, or message from one particular spot, to another, always by means of matter. It does not, and cannot realize that, as Mary Baker Eddy tells us, "Mind is perpetual motion" (Science and Health, p. 240), and therefore never inactive for the smallest fraction of a second. Nor can it realize that, as Mrs. Eddy states also, "Thought passes from God to man, but neither sensation nor report comes from material body to Mind. The intercommunication is always from God to His idea, man." (Science and Health, p. 284.) Its gross ignorance of that which really is, prevents it from coming into the scientific sense of what communication is, as well as the true sense of all that is real and absolute. Christ Jesus stated this most emphatically when he defined the human mind as the adversary, which, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Christian Science is the audible voice of Truth speaking to the universe. Mrs. Eddy says that "Divine Science reveals sound as communicated through the senses of Soul—through spiritual understanding." (Science and Health, p. 213.) It recognizes only one God, and one creation, which is ever one with Him. In this one infinite Mind, or consciousness, is included whatever is capable of being expressed, and therefore whatever is right and true about communication. True communication is Mind speaking to man. Mind being omnipresent, everywhere at all times, must be speaking to man, His idea, every moment, and in every place. It is for all men to realize this momentous fact—to prove it in each and every experience.

Divine Mind being good, the only communication which is ever sent out must be good, and it follows as a logical sequence, that the only message which Mind ever imparts to man is wholly good news. That is why Paul writes, in his Epistle to the Galatians, "Let him that is taught in the word [the good news which has been revealed of God's infinite goodness] communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things."

If one reads such a message of good either in the Bible, or Science and Health, and a closer at-one-ment with Principle results therefrom, does this not prove that Mind is in direct communication with man? Mrs. Eddy writes, "As matter, the eye cannot see; and as mortal mind, it is a belief that sees. I may read the Scriptures through a belief of eyesight; but I must spiritually understand them to interpret their Science." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 58.) When one understands that communication is always made manifest as idea, and not as belief, or through the medium of matter, he knows that the only truth, or true message, which can be received at any time comes direct from Mind, and therefore without any interposing medium, such as the so-called human mind would have the world believe.

The human mind labors continually to overcome resistance and friction. The electric motor, the automobile, dirigible balloon, flying machine, typewriter, printing press, mimeograph, wireless telegraph, and telephone are all examples which typify just how much men have been able to prove void these beliefs of limitation. In divine Mind, consciousness, the exact relationship of all that really is, is so perfectly ordered, maintained and adjusted, that there is seen to be no resistance save to that which never had a place therein and never will, namely, evil. Mind's all-inclusiveness is forever completely resistant or destructive to all belief of error.

Mind's message is instantaneous. Whatever emanates from Principle is communicated without lapse, interval, or interruption to spiritual man. This message cannot be detained, delayed, or destroyed. Christ Jesus proved this instant communication with Mind by each and every one of his demonstrations over materiality. This was why "the people were astonished at his doctrine: For he

taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Whenever and wherever the healing work was being evidenced, he gave God the glory, and so proved that the Father, divine Principle, did the work.

Wherever matter seems to be, there is God and His idea. The objects perceived by the untrue carnal mind are unknown to Mind, and so must be unknown to His idea, for man is in every way like Him. Nothing can come between God and His reflection, nor prevent man from hearing what Mind is ever saying to him. What one understands of this message depends entirely upon how much one knows of Principle, God. As we learn to know Him more and more as divine Mind, consciousness, we discover that the only communication that there has ever been, or can ever be, is perpetual, and perfectly established. It therefore cannot be improved, made more instant, or available, for it is always just as divine Mind made it to be, eternally perfect,—a ceaseless unfolding of good, proving His tender care for all that He made.

Thousands of Birds

Thousands of birds frequent the sheltering shrine.
 The dippers and the swimmers of the brine,
 Sea-mew and gull and diving cormorant,
 Fishers that on the high cliff make their haunt

Sheer inaccessible, and sun themselves
 Huddled arow upon the narrow shelves:
 And surely no like wonder ere hath been
 As that such birds should keep the temple clean;

But thus they do: at earliest dawn of day
 They flock to sea and in the waters play.
 And when they well have wet their plumage light
 Back to the sanctuary they take their flight

Splashing the walls and columns with fresh brine,
 Till all the stone doth fairly drip and shine,
 When off again they skim asea for more
 And soon returning sprinkle steps and floor.

And sweep all cleanly with their wide-spread wings.
 —From "The Isle of Achilles" (from the Greek), by Robert Bridges.

From an Old Lodging

Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble
 Lowestoft: October 24/76.
 Dear Mrs. Kemble,

Little—Nothing—as I have to write, I am nevertheless beginning to write to you, from this old Lodging of mine from which I think our Correspondence chiefly began—ten years ago. I am in the same room: the same dull sea moaning before me: the same Wind screaming through the Windows: so I take up the same old story. My lugger was then about building: she has passed into other hands now: I see her from time to time bounding into Harbour, with her "244" on her bows. Her Captain and I have parted: I thought he did very wrongly . . . a different morality from ours—that, indeed, of Carlyle's ancient Sea Kings. I saw him a few days ago in his house, with wife and children: looking, as always, too big for his house; but always grand, polite, and unlike anybody else. . . . When Tennyson was with me, whose Portrait hangs in my house in company with those of Thackeray and this Man (the greatest men I have known), I thought that both Tennyson and Thackeray were inferior to him in respect of Thinking of Themselves. When Tennyson was telling me of how the Quarterly abused him (humorously too), and desirous of knowing why one did not care for his later works, etc., I thought that if he had lived an active life, as Scott and Shakespeare, . . . he would have done much more, and talked about it less. "You know," said Scott to Lockhart, "that I don't care . . . about what I write," and one sees he did not. I don't believe it was far otherwise with Shakespeare. Even old Wordsworth, wrapt up in his Mountain mists, and proud as he was, was above all this vain Disquietude: proud, not vain, was he; and that a Great Man (as Dante) has some right to be—but not to care what the Coterie says. What a Rigmorale!

Donne scarce ever writes to me (Twainley the Great), and if he do not write to you, depend upon it he thinks he has nothing worth sending over the Atlantic. I heard from Mowbray quite lately. . . . Yes: You told me in a previous letter that you were coming to England. . . . I shall not be up to going to London to see you, with all your company about you; perhaps (don't think me very impudent!) you may come down, . . . to my Woodbridge Chateau, and there talk over some old things.

I make a kind of Summer in my room here with Boccaccio. What a mercy that one can return with a Relish to these Books! As Don Quixote can only be read in his Spanish, so I do fancy Boccaccio only in his Italian: and yet one is used to fancy that Poetry is the mainly untranslatable thing.—From "Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble."

Far, far from here.
 The Adriatic breaks in a warm bay
 Among the green Illyrian hills; and there
 The sunshine in the happy glens is fair.

And by the sea, and in the brakes.
 The grass is cool, the sea-side air
 Buoyant and fresh. . . .
 —Matthew Arnold.



"Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose," by John S. Sargent, R. A.

A Memorable Evening

And with three new caps, and a greater array of brooches than had ever been seen together at one time since Cranford was a town, did Mrs. Forrester, and Miss Matty, and Miss Pole appear on that memorable Tuesday evening. I counted seven brooches myself on Miss Pole's dress. Two were fixed negligently in her cap (one was a butterfly, made of Scotch pebbles, which a vivid imagination might believe to be the real insect); one fastened her net neck-kerchief; one her collar; one ornamented the front of her gown, midway between her throat and waist; and another adorned the point of her stomach. Where the seventh was I have forgotten, but it was somewhere about her, I am sure.

But I am getting on too fast, in describing the dresses of the company. I should first relate the gathering on the way to Mrs. Jamieson's. That lady lived in a large house just outside the town. A road which had known what it was to be a street ran right before the house, which opened out upon it without any intervening garden or court. Whatever the sun was about, he never shone on the front of that house. To be sure, the living-rooms were at the back, looking out to a pleasant garden; the front windows only belonged to kitchens and housekeepers' rooms, and pantries, and in one of them Mr. Mulliner was reported to sit. Indeed, looking askance, we often saw the back of a head covered with hair powder, which also extended itself over his coat-collar down to his very waist; and this imposing back was always engaged in reading the St. James's Chronicle, opened wide, which, in some degree, accounted for the length of time the said newspaper was in reaching us—equal subscribers with Mrs. Jamieson, though, in right of her honorableness, she always had the reading of it first. This very Tuesday, the delay in forwarding the last number had been particularly aggravating; just when both Miss Pole and Miss Matty, the former more especially, had been wanting to see it, in order to coach up the Court news ready for the evening's interview with aristocracy. Miss Pole told us she had absolutely taken time by the forelock, and been dressed by five o'clock, in order to be ready if the St. James's Chronicle should come in at the last moment—the very St. James's Chronicle which the powdered head was tranquilly and composedly reading as we passed the accustomed window this evening.

"The impudence of the man!" said Miss Pole, in a low indignant whisper. "I should like to ask him whether his mistress pays her quarter-share for his exclusive use." We looked at her in admiration of the courage of her thought; for Mr. Mulliner was an object of great awe to all of us. He seemed never to have forgotten his condescension in coming to live at Cranford. . . . Miss Pole ventured on a small joke as we went upstairs. Intended, though addressed to us to afford Mr. Mulliner some slight amusement. We all smiled, in order to seem as if we felt at our ease, and timidly looked for Mr. Mulliner's sympathy. Not a muscle of that wooden face had relaxed; and we were grave in an instant.

Mrs. Jamieson's drawing-room was cheerful; the evening sun came streaming into it, and the large square window was clustered round with flowers. The furniture was white and gold; not the latter style, Louis-

An Exquisite Study by Sargent

Portraiture came comparatively late in the Italian schools—Venice apart—and seems to console and flatter their decline; and the portraits of children came last. But in Spain, Holland, Venice, and England, the great age was an age of portraits, and in our time the best work, since the landscapes of Norwich and Barbizon came to an end, is portraiture again. Portraits of childhood and an exquisite study of twilight and lantern-light, with the fine violet tints that artificial light lends to evening air, and with white as lovely in its coolness as the white of Titian in its gold, are united in the garden picture, "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose." . . .

In the case of Mr. Sargent one supreme quality has so evident and so all-intelligible, that his work could never be neglected. It is a quality for all eyes and intelligences. "The many cannot miss his meaning," said James Russell Lowell of his own great contemporary author, "and only the few can find it." The many cannot miss the life of Mr. Sargent's paintings, if the mastery method that brings that life to light is for students only to understand, or even only for the painter. . . . As for color, the love of it is with the greatest number of us, but it needs definite education. Mr. Sargent is not disturbing as a colorist, although he has truly exquisite color, whether in his wonderful flesh, or in his whole system of shadows, or in some beautiful blue of a decorative sky. But I think a painter who is more distinctively a colorist pauses upon the color of a shadow, for example, as Sargent does not seem to do. Rembrandt is called a chiaroscuroist rather than a colorist, but he is surely proved a colorist also, by his dwelling upon the color of some shadowed background. Mr. Sargent's color is rather something on the way to some beauty and truth of value and relation. Nature is full of passages of mystery, lapses of light and lapses of detail. A comparison is suggested to me of that beautiful "lost and found" in the shadowy world we see, with the momentary lapses of the lark's song when we hear him sing at his height, and its momentary recovery.—From the Introductory Note, by Mrs. Meynell, to "The Work of John S. Sargent, R. A."

It was pleasant to suspect that a peeress could be poor, and partly reconciled us to the fact that her husband had never sat in the House of Lords; which, when we first heard of it, seemed a kind of swindling us out of our respect on false pretences; a sort of "A Lord and No Lord" business.

We were all very silent at first. We were thinking what we could talk about, that should be high enough to interest My Lady. There had been a rise in the price of sugar, which, as preserving-time was near, was a piece of intelligence to all our housekeeping hearts, and would have been the natural topic if Lady Glenmire had not been by. But we were not sure if the peerage ate preserves—much less knew how they were made. At last, Miss Pole, who had always a great deal of courage and savoir faire, spoke to Lady Glenmire, who on her part had seemed just as much puzzled to know how to break the silence as we were. "Has your ladyship been to Court lately?" asked she; and then gave a little glance round at us, half timid and half triumphant, as much as to say, "See how judiciously I have chosen a subject befitting the rank of the stranger."

"I never was there in my life," said Lady Glenmire, with a broad Scotch accent, but in a very sweet voice. And then, as if she had been too abrupt, she added: "We very seldom went to London—only twice, in fact, during all my married life; and before I was married my father had far too large a family . . . to take us often from our home, even to Edinburgh. Ye'll have been in Edinburgh, maybe?" said she, suddenly brightening up with the hope of a common interest. We had none of us been there; but Miss Pole had an uncle who once had passed a night there, which was very pleasant.—From "Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell.

The House Is Bright

The house is bright with lights and lights.
 Like a palace in the Arabian Nights.
 Lights in festoons and lights in clusters.
 In chandeliers and crystal lustres;
 And all the length of the stairs' broad way.

Tapestries green and pink and gray
 Tell a story of ladies' bowers
 Hung with apples and paved with flowers;
 And beyond, an open arch discloses
 An inner garden of palms and roses,
 With lines of lilies against the walls,
 And a fountain that falls—and waits
 —and falls.

—Alice Duer Miller.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Key to Pilgrim Achievement

"In the name of God, Amen." Such was the phrase with which the Pilgrim Fathers began their famous pledge to one another, put in writing in the cabin of the Mayflower before they first set foot upon the shores of that land where they were to be the pioneers in the establishment of religious liberty and democratic government. Made while their little vessel lay in the harbor of what is now Provincetown, the initial phrase of this pledge, with eminent fitness, has been recognized by the tercentenary orator at the Provincetown celebration, this week, as the key to Pilgrim aspirations and achievements. What the Pilgrims attempted, they attempted devoutly, for the glory of God. All their acts were, to them, acts committed in the presence of God as well as of one another. It was in this attitude of mind that they covenanted and combined themselves, before entering on their activity as settlers in a strange land, into "a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid," and pledged themselves further "to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the colony." Clearly it was with a pure religious fervor that they promised "all due submission and obedience" to this self-constituted democracy. That is the really significant feature of the whole Pilgrim effort.

The Jamestown colonists, in Virginia, antedated the Pilgrims in instituting representative government on the American side of the Atlantic. Their colony had wavered and languished until a measure of self-government had been accorded them after Sir George Yeardley had been sent out as Governor. Then it was realized that if the Virginians were to establish a commonwealth, they must enjoy "those free laws which His Majesty's subjects lived under in England." That the planters should have a hand in governing themselves, it was granted that a general assembly should be held once a year whereat were to be present the Governor and Council, and two burgesses from each plantation, these last to be "freely elected by the inhabitants thereof; this assembly to have power to make and ordain whatsoever laws and orders that should by them be thought good and profitable for their subsistence." Thus the first elective body ever assembled in the western world was convened, representing the people of Virginia and making laws for their government more than a year before the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton. The purpose of this form of government was declared to be "the greatest comfort and benefit to the people, and the prevention of injustice, grievances, and oppression." Unquestionably it laid the foundation for civil liberty in America. Yet it differs from the government of the Pilgrims in that a negative vote on the acts of the assembly was always reserved to the Governor, sent out from the old country, and no law or ordinance could be valid unless ratified by the company responsible for the development of the colony, in England.

It remained for the Pilgrims to make a nearer approach to pure democracy. The self-government of the Pilgrims was exercised without the sanction of a royal charter. Their Governor was chosen by general suffrage, from among themselves, his power always subordinate to the common will, and at times additionally restricted by a council of five or more assistants. There was no guarantee of stability for the Pilgrim institutions except in the Pilgrims themselves. Their strength was in the devoutness of their faith in God and in the simplicity of their purposes. To them, government could not be an end, it was only a means. It provided merely what was necessary in order that their community might realize its great purpose in coming to a new land, namely, to enjoy religious freedom, to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. As Bancroft points out, their residence in Holland had made them acquainted with various forms of Christianity; a wide experience had emancipated them from bigotry; and they were never betrayed into the excesses of religious persecutions. There are those today who lay great stress upon the fact that a majority of the Pilgrim community were of a mind to "allow and maintain full and free toleration to all men that would preserve civil peace and submit unto government," even to the toleration of "Turk, Jew, Papist, Arian, Socinian, Nicolaitan, Familist, or any others." And, truly, that attitude has had a significant influence in America ever since Pilgrim times. It is to be remembered, however, that such toleration is no more truly a part of the Pilgrim inheritance for modern America than is simplicity of purpose, devout faith, and the conception of government as a democracy purified by theistic religion. If Americans of today undertake to operate their peculiar form of government without these concomitants, they will be cutting away what the founders built into it as its main props.

Federation of University Women

THE first annual conference of the International Federation of University Women, held recently in London, marked another onward step, not only in the higher education of women, but in education generally, using that word in its widest sense. For the two great objects of the federation are "the promotion of international friendship and the pooling of international knowledge." At the conference in London representative delegates were present from all over the world. They came from the new countries and the old countries, from those new-old countries which the last few years have seen reestablished in nationhood, and, with singular unanimity, all the speakers dwelt upon the great desirability of actual intercourse as a factor in the establishment of permanent international friendship.

It is this actual intercourse which the federation designs specially to provide. For its purpose is not only

to organize a system of exchange lecturers and scholars of various universities, but to establish clubhouses for its members all over the world. This, indeed, as was explained by Prof. Caroline Spurgeon of Bedford College, who presided at the opening reception, has already been done in Washington and London, and it is expected that a clubhouse will shortly be opened in Paris. At such centers students from many countries would come together and get to know each other. "Residence in other countries," Professor Spurgeon said, "widens the vision and develops that tolerance and sympathy with other people which is so necessary for a real brotherhood of nations."

The opening reception was characterized by many able speeches, but perhaps the most notable in many ways was that contributed by Viscount Grey of Falldon. The objects which the federation seeks to attain have always commended themselves with peculiar force to Lord Grey, and no one recognizes more clearly than he does the part that must be played by women in the promotion of that international understanding and friendship without which a League of Nations would be impossible. "Now that women have the vote," Lord Grey declared, "they are a great power, and their responsibility is equally great. University women, especially, can render enormous service to the race by seeing that the new school textbooks on history are written in the light of this war. It should be made perfectly clear what modern war is, and that there is no need for the past ever to repeat itself."

As far as actual advice is concerned, not the least valuable given by Lord Grey was that which urged the federation to "keep clear of governments." When he was in the United States, he declared, several university women had come to him at the British Embassy with the plea that he should get the British Government to give facilities to British university women to visit America. His advice to the federation, however, was that such official connections should be avoided. "If you accept help from them," Lord Grey said, "it will be thought that the federation has been brought into being for purposes of propaganda; and, in any case, you would not be free from official interference."

Few will be inclined to question the wisdom of this advice. A suspicion of propagandist intentions or the restraints of official control would, both alike, be inimical to the full development of the great work which the federation undoubtedly has before it.

Mr. Taft and the League of Nations

FOR years Mr. Taft has been an earnest supporter of broader cooperation among the nations. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him now expressing anew, this time to the Canadian Bar Association, his approval of the League of Nations, or, more especially, of the essential idea which such a league must represent in order to be successful. A meeting of members of the legal profession always affords an opportunity for calm and intelligent reasoning. On such an occasion, the various speakers are usually intent upon expressing their best sense of orderly procedure and harmonious cooperation. Among themselves, the lawyers can well afford to set aside considerations of mere political expediency, and reason together as to what is really nearest right in the circumstances of the present. If one speaking or arguing grants that a certain way is right, and then goes on to say "but," and from there to discuss what he believes to be politic, in the worst sense of the word, his reasoning is not dependable. Mr. Taft, however, has not done this. From a viewpoint of genial detachment, he has usually been able, since the close of his term as President of the United States, to state his sincere opinions for the real benefit of his fellow citizens. His statements before the Canadian Bar Association indicate, interestingly enough, something of the general desire for effective international cooperation, a desire which is sure to persist and triumph eventually, in spite of divergent views of the manner in which it is to be fulfilled.

Charles Dudley Warner once wrote in his "Backlog Studies" that "The selfishness in politics, the jealousy in letters, the bickering in art, the bitterness in theology, are all as nothing compared to the sweet charities, sacrifices, and deferences of private life." The League of Nations, of course, is an attempt to extend the preponderating reasonableness of private living to the realm of international politics, where national selfishness has seemed so insidious. Whether or not the present plan for a league is sufficient to achieve that aim, is one question. That such an aim can be achieved, however, in exactly the right way, sooner or later, is not really a question at all. It is a fact which all will have to learn to recognize. So when Mr. Taft says, "The only thing that the League of Nations can effect must depend upon the spirit of cooperation and the conscientious performance of obligations in good faith," he is indicating the real force which will bring about the extension to international affairs of the best kind of procedure which Charles Dudley Warner found characteristic of private relationships.

It is interesting that, as a man whose thorough comprehension of law is unquestioned, he finds no essential points in the League which would conflict with the broadest interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. "I do not think," he declares, "that those who are now offering objections fully realize how completely such a construction of the Constitution would relegate our great nation, and our great government, to the limbo of infants and of persons so irresponsible that they cannot assume obligations that shall be binding upon them." Careful reasoning, such as his, is what will finally bring about the best possible participation of the United States in the affairs of the world. After the election, when the exigencies of a campaign for the purpose of winning offices and control are over, it is to be expected that, no matter which party may be in power, there will be a return to really orderly reasoning on which all can unite. Indeed, there can be such a consummation in the very midst of the campaign itself, if all are determined to achieve it. Every sincere expression leads nearer to the right solution.

Commodity Prices

THAT the proposed wheat pool is not regarded as feasible is good news for the consuming public. A plan had been formulated whereby the farmers, through their clubs and unions, were to control the market, and part of the scheme was to withhold the supply of wheat until the price reached \$3 a bushel. The resolutions committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations, however, has rejected the proposal, pointing out that such a pool might be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

It now remains for similar action to be taken with regard to other commodities the producers of which are planning now to combine in an endeavor to control supply. If these combines are crushed, retail prices will be given an opportunity to approach a more normal level. In the meantime, it behooves consumers to buy as conservatively as possible, for the attitude of the public at this juncture will prove an important factor in directing the course prices will take in the near future.

Fundamentally, industry is in a sound condition, and the readjustment process is going on without a semblance of unrest, the action taken by the banks being largely responsible for the absence of crises. However, the banks are still heavily involved with loans on raw materials, the prices for which have fallen sharply during the last few months. In many cases it has been necessary for dealers to pay off loans by forced liquidation of their goods, and the prices obtained have been considerably below those at which the goods were bought.

In the case of loans to actual producers on commodities in storage, the situation is likely to resolve itself into one in which the fittest will survive, or in which the one who can stand out longest will win. Banks will "carry" their customers as long as possible, but there is a limit to the time that such action remains prudent. If the public can, and will, refrain from buying more than is absolutely necessary pending the reaching of that limit, commodities now in storage, or in process of being stored, will be forced on the market and will fetch no more than the then market price. On the other hand, if there is any sign of anxiety on the part of the public to obtain goods at the present time, it will only serve to encourage producers to continue to withhold supplies, thereby constituting an artificial shortage which will result in undue competition on the part of the buyers, with a return of the basis of fictitious values.

Curtailed consumption is not for the purpose of making conditions more difficult for the farmers or other producers, but the pendulum may have to swing across center before it comes back to normal. Record prices have been obtained, resulting in large profits to producers of commodities during the last few years, and the ultimate consumer has been forced to bear the burden of the added expense. Even if the process of readjustment should bring a debit balance for a season, it would be more than offset by previous profits, and also by the fact that the living expenses of individual producers would be reduced proportionately, inasmuch as other necessities would not cost so much. Only in this way is it possible to bring down prices, but, as there seems an unfortunate lack of cooperation, producers having openly declared themselves hostile to a reduction in prices, it must depend somewhat on strategy on the part of the consuming public.

The Plane Trees of London

LONDON has been much occupied of late with projects for beautifying herself. At any rate, many of her citizens have been so occupied. Plans for new streets, new bridges, new buildings of all kinds, even, if Sir Martin Conway had his way, skyscrapers, are being discussed on all hands. One of the very latest projects is, it appears, a "great tree-lined approach to London" after the manner of the Champs-Élysées in Paris. The champion of this new idea has been inspired, on his own confession, by reading a book on "shade trees in cities" by an excellent American authority on the subject, and he has come to the conclusion that the Old Kent Road and the Whitechapel Road, two of the great highways out of or into London, offer every facility for experiment. The little front gardens, sometimes inclosed by low wall or railing, and sometimes merged into the pavement, but, in either case, strictly barred against building of any kind, would, he contends, afford just the space needed in which to plant the trees; whilst the little dividing garden walls and gates could all be swept away, and replaced by "a broad grass slip, as in American cities."

Now anyone who knows the Old Kent Road and the Whitechapel Road must confess that they are splendid highways, and, although the Londoner might have much comment to make on the way in which it is proposed to carry out the scheme, and would probably be found to have his own views on the question of little front gardens versus "broad grass slips," on the whole, he would, most likely, be all in favor of trees. The point on which he would disagree with the advocate of the new project is on the kind of trees. If he is at all a discerning and an observing Londoner, to say nothing of a loyal Londoner, he will, at once, take issue with any plan which seeks, as this one does, to eliminate the plane tree. The London plane, so this advocate says in effect, is well in its way, a most excellent and worthy tree. But then, it is an untidy tree. See the way it sheds its bark and the litter made by its broad green leaves when they flutter in clouds to the ground before a west wind in the autumn! Now, what London really wants is a succession of summer bloom and autumn tints; avenues of tulip trees with acacias and limes for summer bloom and, for autumn tints, beeches, scarlet oaks and maples, "all these being employed for city avenues in the United States." Cedars of Lebanon, too, might be pressed into service.

So it goes on. Well, the discerning and observing Londoner just smiles grimly and wanders down on to the Embankment, and it matters not what time of the year it is, he cannot fail to look with a more than usually friendly eye on that Londoner of Londoners, the London Plane. "Sheds its bark indeed!" he murmurs to himself, perhaps, as he stands under Cleopatra's Needle, and regards the grand array of his best-loved trees as they

sweep along the bend of the river, from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster. "Sheds its bark! Why, is not that just exactly what it ought to do? Is not that the one thing above all others that makes it such a splendid city tree? What other tree is there that has a new coat every year? Maples and tulip trees and acacias are all very well in their way, but place a maple, say, and a plane side by side in a London street or a London square, and the plane tree will win every time. The London plane knows its business and its London."

Editorial Notes

Now that the League of Nations is about to begin publishing the text of treaties entered into by signatory nations, the United States will provide an interesting object lesson as to how a non-member nation is likely to be affected. Just supposing that the United States were now refraining from membership in the League on account of secret purposes generally hostile to the rest of the world, it is interesting to discover that its agreements with other nations, however secretly negotiated, would now become public property so far as those other nations should be found to be League members. The non-membership of the United States, in other words, would not be sufficient to prevent the publication of its treaties if the nations with whom they were negotiated were League members. As the matter actually stands at present, most of the treaties to which the United States is a party will be published, in spite of the attitude of the American Government in the matter.

A SIGNIFICANT reminder that Europe is far too small in area to serve as a battleground is afforded by one phase of the Russo-Polish struggle. Since the Polish armies drove back the Bolsheviks from the gates of Warsaw, Russian soldiers have, according to dispatches, inundated East Prussian territory to the number of some 30,000 men. Now East Prussia is non-combatant. Its government is therefore suddenly confronted with the task of disarming, feeding, and internment an enormous body of unoccupied men. As there would seem to be no means of definitely guaranteeing non-combatants freedom from such an infliction, the matter affords one more cogent reason for the early establishment of a League of Nations, powerful enough to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, and thereby to ward off the injustice and inconvenience which they entail.

THE catalogues of the publishers show that a good many books which were delayed by the strike last year have been held over for publication for the present autumn season. Some of them the public has been eagerly awaiting. Some others the public would probably not miss, if they never appeared at all. It used to be considered a very scholarly thing for a man to be able to remark that a certain book had been announced but had not yet been published. During the last year there have, indeed, been many opportunities for the academically inclined to appear observant in this way.

SWEDEN is now at the crossroads. It has a choice of remaining in the company of the liquor interests, or of parting company and going on with the friends of prohibition. The issue squarely confronts the nation, for a government committee, after studying the whole problem, has proposed that absolute prohibition be submitted to a vote of the people, and that it be made effective if three-fifths of the electorate favor it. It was presented squarely to the United States a short time ago, and that country did not fail to choose aright. If Sweden has any doubts on the subject, let it look across the Atlantic and be convinced. Saddled by a share of the world's war debt, it can adopt no better course for lightening the burden than by freeing itself from the drink shackles, a course to which America has given its unqualified approval. Faced with a rearrangement of commerce, it cannot maintain its relative position in the world unless it keeps abreast of the times and joins the anti-liquor-drinking nations. Sweden should have no hesitation as to the road it ought to take.

SOME of the people who really believe that a man or woman has a right to indulge in intoxicating liquor are trying to make capital out of the fact that, when the prohibition commissioner was asked, the other day, when the United States would be "actually and completely dry," he replied that possibly it would not be until another generation has grown up unaccustomed to liquor. People who wish to make much for the liquor cause out of this answer are welcome to try. They will have small comfort in the attempt. The very significance of the suggestion that boys and girls are now living who will, under the prohibition law, grow to maturity without having had an opportunity legally to take a drink of intoxicating liquor or to enter a saloon, makes it worth while to wait a generation for the dry era, if such a wait proves inevitable.

OWING to the long delay in transmitting telegrams direct to Paris, many business men in London have been in the practice of sending telegrams to the French capital via New York, this way being found much quicker. To overcome this, the British Post Office recently started an "urgent" telegraphic service to Paris at three times the ordinary rate. A specific test was recently made to show the efficiency of this new service. Two cables were filed in London at the same time and destined to the same address in Paris, the one being sent by the new "urgent" post office service direct, and the other one via New York. The cable sent via New York was delivered in Paris twenty minutes before the one sent direct. Now it is understood why there is so much congestion on the cables between Great Britain and the United States.

THE first cheering note from an authoritative source in the street railway situation in the United States comes from the president of the company which serves the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He asserts that the 5-cent street carfare has not departed forever, and predicts that it will come back to American municipalities with the drop in prices and wages which he says is bound to come.